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WORLD TRADE UNION BODY PROTESTS FREEDOM VIOLATIONS

LD041922 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Feb, TASS--The trade union International of Miners' Unions has strongly protested against the numerous violations of trade union freedoms in capitalist countries, it is said in a statement circulated here by this international trade union organisation.

Recently nine Bolivian workers who are leaders of the workers' movement in the country, the document stresses, were brutally beaten up by the military junta. The chairman and secretary general of the National Coordinating Centre of Chile's trade unions Manuel Bustos and Alamiro Gusman were groundlessly arrested. Court proceedings have been started against the Secretary General of the French General Confederation of Labour Georges Seguy and 18 provincial secretaries of this trade union organisation. The West German authorities are conducting a "witch hunt". In that country special files are kept on all working people and trade union activists in that country, and all progressives are immediately dismissed.

The number of violations of trade union rights and freedoms in capitalist countries is constantly growing. Especially restricted are the trade unions in the United States. Suffice it to recall the Taft-Hartley anti-labour law. The AFL-CIO is not taking any measures to repeal it and, more than that, is putting up with the fact that to this day the American Government has not signed the convention of the International Labour Organization which would guarantee a minimum of rights to the American working people, the statement notes.

PRAVDA VIEWS ISLAMIC SUMMIT RESULTS, DECLARATION

LD031437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 81 p 5

[Correspondent R. Moseyev dispatch: "Rejecting Interference"]

[Text] Beirut, 30 Jan--The third conference of Muslim countries' heads of state and government has concluded its work in the city of At-Ta'if (Saudi Arabia). At the concluding session the meeting participants examined questions connected with a settlement of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. A resolution was adopted, containing a call for the speediest cessation of hostilities between the two countries. A special committee was formed in accordance with this resolution and it is entrusted with acting as an intermediary between Baghdad and Tehran.

Summing up the conference of Muslim countries' heads of state and government, political observers in the Near East point out that it took place in the complex situation of increasing pressure from imperialist circles and continuing U.S. fueling of military tension in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf zone. It was no coincidence, the Beirut newspaper AN-NIDA writes, that the U.S. Navy held "routine" maneuvers in the Arabian Sea at just the same time as the Muslim summit meeting was taking place.

Syrian President H. al-Asad, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and other conference participants sharply criticized Washington's Near East policy in their speeches. They pointed out that the United States was and still is the Muslim peoples' chief enemy.

In the adopted so-called Mecca declaration the Muslim states resolutely condemned the Camp David agreements and expressed readiness to strive for a just solution of the Near East conflict by all the means at their disposal, including oil. They confirmed their firm support for the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine and their sole legitimate representative--the PLO--for self-determination and the creation of their own independent state.

IZVESTIYA EXAMINES RESULTS OF WPC BUREAU MEETING

LD041105 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent B. Pilyatskin article under the rubric "On International Themes": "A Matter for All Peoples"]

[Text] Antananarivo--A session of the WPC Presidium Bureau finished its work Tuesday in the capital of Madagascar--Antananarivo. For several days representatives of 40 countries, international nongovernmental organizations and a number of specialist UN institutions discussed the most disturbing problem of the present time--how to avert the threat of a new war for mankind, put an end to the endless spiral of the arms race and ensure a peaceful life for all peoples in the world.

One of the most dangerous of the seats of tension which has arisen recently remains that of the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean region, where the escalation of military preparations and the buildup of the imperialist military presence is evident. Suffice it to say that in the waters of the Indian Ocean alone a gigantic armada has now been concentrated, consisting of more than 60 ships from the United States and its NATO allies. Potential intervention corps--110,000 U.S. soldiers of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force--is also aimed against freedom-loving peoples, primarily the region's littoral countries. With the same aggressive aims Pentagon strategists have begun to build a new fleet of U.S. naval forces, the fifth fleet, which will be permanently based in the Indian Ocean.

All this causes anxiety and concern to the international public. In the session's unanimously-adopted main concluding document--the declaration "turn the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf into a zone of peace!"--the participants of the Antananarivo forum call upon the peoples of the world to take resolute action to foil international reaction's militarist plans. This task is especially pressing since imperialism, under the false pretext of the "Soviet threat," has recently been attempting to secure military control in the Indian Ocean by setting up military bases on foreign territory--in Oman, Bahrain, Somalia and other countries.

Is there a possibility of erecting a barrier against the buildup of arms in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf zone--a buildup which is destabilizing the situation in the region? There is such a possibility and it was expounded fully and with exhaustive clarity by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during his visit to India in December 1980. The five-point plan for the neutralization and demilitarization of the Persian Gulf, which has evoked a very broad positive response as a peace doctrine, was evaluated highly during the Antananarivo discussion by many participants in the session. This was reflected in the concluding declaration, which states: "None of the region's problems can be solved by force. The recent constructive proposals by the Soviet Union, put forward by President L.I. Brezhnev in his speech to the Indian Parliament are in accordance with the genuinely national interests of the peoples of the Near East and the Persian Gulf."

Speaking out resolutely in support of these proposals, the WPC called on national organizations and movements to make them the property of the broadest circles of the world public and to promote their speediest implementation. The WPC also called on all peace-loving and democratic forces to take vigorous action to implement the UN resolution on convening an international conference in Colombo this year on turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. The work of the WPC Presidium Bureau session in Antananarivo is proof of the invincibility of the powerful force of the peace defenders movement.

MOSCOW CONTINUES TO REFUTE TERRORISM CHARGE

Part in Hostage Seizure Denied

LD050050 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Another anti-Soviet campaign has been launched in the United States, this time on the pretext that the Soviet Union allegedly encourages international terrorism. Such claims have been put forward by the American press and by certain American statesmen. Oleg Anichkin makes this comment: The Washington POST is one of the papers that declares irresponsibly that the USSR has had its hand in the seizure of American embassy workers in Tehran. It also describes Moscow as a seat of international terrorism. The paper makes one reservation, however, saying that in each particular case proof of the Soviet Union's involvement is always a debatable issue. It would be pointless, I think, to argue with a paper which fails to bring either facts or evidence to back up its claims. The paper just does not have them. Its statements are nothing but a deliberate lie told for the obvious purpose.

It is quite another matter when the state secretary takes up the same topic and discusses it in approximately the same language. His pronouncements are those of a government official and as such are part of a government policy. The state secretary, however, has also failed to supply evidence proving that the USSR trains, [word indistinct] and equips international terrorism. This for the simple reason that the evidence is missing.

The logic the United States operates with is simple if not primitive--the Soviet Union supports the national liberation movement which, on America's will, has been declared illegal and terrorist and so by backing the liberation movement the Soviet Union encourages international terrorism. It is true the Soviet Union does back the national liberation movement. It does so in keeping with the principles of its internationalist foreign policy. But to equate national liberation movements with terrorism is a shameful practice aimed at depriving the nations of the right to uphold their freedom, independence, national rights and sovereignty.

Judging from press comments the United States is now going out of its way to prove only one point: Russia is the home of international terrorism. But speaking about the sources of terrorism, including international, one needn't go far in search of facts. It would be enough to study a report provided by a special Senate commission for investigating the activities of American intelligence services. The commission, led by Senator Frank Church, has established that the United States was involved in undertakings which included attempts on lives of unsuitable politicians or statesmen, government takeovers and terrorist operations of all kinds. There is more than enough proof indicating that political terror has long become a means for carrying through American foreign policy and this is not only our conclusion. This is the conclusion that the Senate commission has arrived at.

The INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE confirmed recently that for the past 30 years the United States had been using terrorism as an instrument for carrying out its policy on the international scene. This instrument has been used in such countries with repressive regimes as Chile, South Korea, Israel, South Africa and El Salvador.

'Disquieting Questions'

LD031747 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 81 p 5

[Tomas Kolesnichenko, "Commentator's Column": "Dangerous Game"]

[Text] New York--The attack was prepared according to all the rules of military art: first the "heavy artillery" thundered. The major American newspapers began to wail in unison that "international terrorism" constitutes the chief evil of our time.

It is headed by none other than...the Soviet Union! The Washington POST even devoted an editorial to this "discovery," in which it contrived to detect the "hand of Moscow" in the detention of the American diplomats in Tehran.

But all this was just a propaganda backup for the main "strike." And it came. U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig, speaking in this capacity for the first time at a press conference, has just accused the Soviet Union of "preparing, financing and equipping" the same "international terrorism." In so doing Haig did not hide the fact that it was a question of a new Washington propaganda campaign. "International terrorism," he declared, "will take the place of the 'human rights' problem in our policy...."

"Such a metamorphosis is not accidental. Washington now badly needs a new trump in place of the beaten card--the campaign "in defense of human rights" which has been a complete failure and has not justified itself, and which was rightfully qualified in the whole world as unfair and hypocritical. Now, changing over to the problem of "international terrorism," Washington pursues at least the following aims:

First, to try to smear the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union, to ascribe to it what is nonexistent, since our country has always consistently come out and comes out against terrorism; second, to distort the essence of the national liberation movements, to put on them an "international terrorism" label in a bid "to prove" that assistance to national liberation movements by progressive states is allegedly the very support of "international terrorism"; third, under the pretext of struggle against "international terrorism" to untie hands for imperialist interference into internal affairs of other states, above all those with shaky reactionary or fascist regimes (and there are such precedents). It is exactly by struggle against "Marxist terrorists" that the American propaganda tries to justify the interference into the affairs of El Salvador. It is exactly on such "legal grounds" that support is given to the Israeli aggressors who use terroristic methods against the Palestinian people and the people of Lebanon.

But perhaps the main thing in this venture of the Reagan administration is the attempt to put under blow processes of international detente, to justify the negative American stand towards limitation of strategic armaments and other measures aimed at relaxation of international tension.

The campaign of lies and hypocrisy ventured in Washington cannot but give rise to disquieting questions among the international public, since this campaign is dangerous to peace. The people wait for the American administration to put an end to the Carter policy which was drawing the world into an atmosphere of cold war. The first steps of the Republican administration in Washington so far testify to something different.

COMMENTATOR LAVELS POLOVCHAK CASE 'TERRORIST ACT'

LD042332 Moscow TASS in English 2302 GMT 4 Feb 81

["Warren Christopher's Hostages"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Feb, TASS--TASS news analyst Mikhail Abelev writes:

Official Washington, which expressed its ardent indignation over the detention of American citizens in Tehran, uses similar methods in its political practice. This is evidenced by a situation into which the American authorities placed the Polovchak family who wishes to return home--the Soviet Union.

The Carter administration described the seizure of the U.S. Embassy personnel in Iran as a terrorist act. What is now taking place in the United States in respect to the Polovchaks falls within such an assessment without special reservations. Constant threats with reprisals have deprived the senior Polovchaks of the freedom of movement. They are, in fact, interned. Their living conditions are unbearable. The father of the family lost the job of unskilled workman at a metallurgical plant. His wife is threatened with dismissal, which is motivated by her poor English accent. The charge is humiliating for she works as a cleaner at a hospital. The youngest son, 6-year-old Mikhail, is maltreated by teachers and other pupils instigated by them. But the main thing is that the family is being kept in the country actually by force, the country which they want to leave to return to their homeland. Using the terminology characteristic of Washington, one can state without exaggeration that the Polovchaks are hostages of the U.S. administration.

These hostages have been dispersed following a known scheme. The eldest son of the Polovchaks has been kidnapped and is kept in a place which is inaccessible to his parents. It is no secret in Washington that the order to abduct and hide the boy was made personally by the former deputy secretary of state, Warren Christopher. This disgusting kidnapping was carried out by such a high ranking official on a ridiculous pretext that the 13-year-old child asked political asylum in the United States, abandoning his mother, father and brother for the sake of political pluralism and free enterprise in the economic sphere. This ridiculous invention has for many months been presented as the chief "legal" argument to prevent the return of the child to the parents, keep him under arrest and conceal his location.

All this could have evoked a smile if not for the grief of the parents and the terrible fate of the child whose life is being crippled and who is being doomed to orphanhood.

The session of the Court of Appeals to examine the case of the return of the son to the Polovchak family has been postponed once again. It has been put off from late February to March. What does the new postponement mean? Is it implementation of the decisions by the Carter administration or the stand of the new American authorities? This way or another, it is time that the maltreatment of the Polovchak family to be stopped.

DEPUTY USSR AMBASSADOR NOTES READINESS FOR TALKS

LD031202 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Istvan Kulcsar dispatch from New York]

[Text] American-Soviet relations have once again come to the forefront of interest in the United States. Between noon and midnight last night, radio and television stations here gave constant reports on Soviet reaction to President Reagan's latest militant statements. This morning's New York TIMES also gives prominence to this and announces that the charge d'affaires ad interim of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow was summoned to the Foreign Ministry to inform him of the Soviet Union's protest at the distortions.

Speaking about Soviet behavior, the leading commentator of NBC television, John Chancellor, notes Moscow has not slammed the door on its relations with the American leadership. Bernard Kalb, correspondent of the television network, interviewed Ambassador Vladilen Vasev, deputy to Soviet Ambassador in Washington Dobrynin. We hope the United States will recognize it cannot dictate to the Soviet Union, but only hold negotiations with it, the Soviet diplomat stated. Such dictates by America are not even tolerated by smaller powers. To the question whether the Soviet leadership is willing to hold negotiations with the Reagan administration, Vasev answered: Yes. There is nothing to discuss about SALT II since it has been debated and signed, but the Soviet Union is ready to negotiate about everything else, including the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, the Middle East and--in a suitable context--Afghanistan, the Soviet diplomat said in his statement to American television.

U.S., NOT USSR, SUPPLYING TANKS TO MIDDLE EAST

LD042124 Moscow TASS in English 2058 GMT 4 Feb 81

["About 'Soviet Tanks' and Anti-Soviet Fabrications"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Feb, TASS--TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes: The intelligence services of the USA and Britain have dished in the Western press a fresh anti-Soviet invention about the so-called supply to Iraq via Saudi Arabia of "one hundred Soviet made 'T-54' and 'T-55' tanks from Eastern Europe." This malicious invention is being zealously spread in the U.S. and British press today, which strives to put in a bad light the Soviet Union's policy on the Iranian-Iraqi conflict and the Middle East area as a whole.

It is well known that the Soviet Union resolutely comes out for a peaceful settlement of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, which inflicts enormous damage to both countries. But the ruling circles of some Western states, above all of the USA, strive to use this conflict in their selfish interests, to pour oil into the flames of war, which, according to their calculations, must shatter the unity of the Arab world, contribute to increasing military penetration into the Middle and Near East by the USA and its allies in the aggressive NATO bloc.

To achieve its aims and continue destablishing the situation in the region, the United States has not stopped for a single day the supplies of arms and military equipment to that explosive area, supplying in the first place its partners in the Camp David accords--Israel, Egypt and other reactionary regimes.

This year U.S. military aid to Israel in the form of credits alone will make 1,400-1,600 million dollars. According to a report in the newspaper AL-AKHBAR, under the plan drawn up in Washington, Egypt will receive starting from next week U.S. M-60 tanks, M-113 armoured personnel carriers and other arms and ammunition. The flow of U.S. weapons to Cairo will continue for several months. The Egyptian leaders have more than once boasted that a part of the arms is dispatched from Egypt to other countries, the Afghan counter-revolutionaries and terrorists, who entrenched themselves in Pakistan's territory. The Pentagon assigns Cairo "a special" military and political role in the struggle against the Arab peoples, using the readiness of the As-Sadat regime to serve as a policeman in the region and to protect the U.S.-Israel interests.

As a result of the intrigues of the U.S. ruling circles the situation in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf remains tense. The public of the Arab countries cannot help asking when the Washington leaders will withdraw their naval armada from that area, stop installing their military forces and deploying bases, put an end to arms supplies to the Israeli aggressors, Lebanese separatists and other reactionary regimes. Instead of an answer to these vital questions, the U.S. propaganda employs inventions about "Soviet tanks" and other absurdities of this kind.

BANKS' CLAIMS CONTRAVENE U.S.-IRAN AGREEMENT

LD041035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report from "The World Today" feature compiled by I. Kovalev: "The United States: Claims Are Being Made"]

[Text] U.S. banks, corporations and individuals, in contravention of the agreement signed by the U.S. and Iranian Governments, are trying to appropriate as large as possible a sum of the Iranian assets "frozen" in U.S. banks.

The hearing of the lawsuit brought by the Bank of America, which has made additional "claims" on Iran for $91 million, has opened in the San Francisco District Court. In addition to this sum, the largest bank in the United States is claiming a further $383 million belonging to Iran. In all, before J. Carter imposed economic sanctions against Iran in 1979, the Bank of America held $2.4 billion belonging to Iran. Lawyers representing Iran's interests pointed out at the court session that the Bank of America's lawsuit is in direct contradiction to the commitments the United States assumed under the agreement with Iran.

KONDRASHOV COMPARES RETURN OF HOSTAGES, 1973 POW'S

LD290006 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] An observer of the national daily IZVESTIYA, Stanislav Kondrashov, comments on the homecoming of the American hostages. This is what he writes:

Being outside the United States, one can hardly visualize the upsurge of emotions, both genuine and artificially created, that accompanied the state finale of the story of the American hostages in Iran. But for those people who, like myself, stayed in the United States to watch the finale of another story which was known as such, the play of imagination was made much easier. I mean the homecoming in February of 1973 of the American Air Force pilots who had bombed North Vietnam, had been shot down in its skies and taken prisoner of war, spending the next few years in internment. The POW problem then reached a peak of publicity and emotion, and the way the hostage problem did nowadays. The American pilots were, too, an object of sincere sympathies of fellow citizens in what was a well-calculated political game. Of course there can be no absolute comparison. The first reservation is that in the latter case air pirates were involved who invaded the skies of another country in a war that was never declared; and in the former case diplomats were arrested and detained for a long time in violation of international law.

But this reservation does not make the two homecomings very much dissimilar. These were actually two identical finales of two major foreign policy blunders of Washington. One was in Indochina where, under the cover of the fig leaf of an invitation by its Saigon puppets, the United States launched an armed intervention in Vietnam. Of its army of more than 500,000, America lost 50,000 on the battlefield. And what was the result? It had to pull out and bring home, under the agreements with the Vietnamese Government, its own pilots who had been taken prisoner. That was the most precious trophy in the longest war America ever fought.

The second blunder is certainly the American policy toward Iran. The United States banked on the shah who was more loyal to it than to his own people. Iran was heavily militarized to make it the regional policeman in the strategically important Persian Gulf area and to create a stronghold on a southern border of the Soviet Union. The hidden side of this policy followed by six American presidents was fully revealed under Jimmy Carter. There was the Iranian revolution early in 1979 and late that year the American Embassy in Tehran and its personnel were seized. As for the end of this one whole and long stage in U.S.-Iranian relations, the only trophy--just as in Vietnam--is the homecoming of Americans, this time not prisoners of war but captives detained in defiance of the norms of international conduct.

Thus, the past decades registered two crushing defeats for America in two key strategic zones, and two finales in the shape of homecomings amidst patriotic and political outbursts. Even in the presently ecstatic public climate in America, few people deny in earnest that both setbacks were due to Washington's foreign policy. But have the lessons been learned? Again there are no absolute analogies. Anway, that's were our analogy peters out, exactly with the issue of lessons. Opposite lessons have actually been drawn. Indochina made armed interventions overseas untenable and distasteful to Americans. It produced heated debates about limits for the might of America and its influence in the world. But after the freeing of the American hostages, conversely there has been a much louder chorus of voices urging America to get rid of the Vietnam syndrome and use the might of the American war machine to punish Iran.

These are dangerous calls which ignore the sad expierience of the past. The obvious question since at the time it was the hostages problem, that served as the pretext for expanding America's military presence in the Persian Gulf. Though that problem has now been solved, the naval armada of the United States and its allies continues to threaten that part of the world.

ABLAMOV ON CHON TU-HWAN VISIT, SOUTH KOREAN TIES

LD041738 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Reliance on Dictators"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Feb, TASS--TASS commentator Ivan Ablamov writes: The South Korean dictator Chon Tu-hwan has ended the official part of his visit to the USA where he was accorded a warm welcome. Although this Seoul puppet has won notoriety for his persecution of dissidents and the massacre at Kwangju, he was received in the American capital with open arms. He was pointedly given the honour to be one of the first foreign officials to be invited by the new American administration to the USA. The hospitable reception given to the leader of the terroristic dictatorship shows all the falsity and hypocrisy of the current hostile campaign in the USA over the alleged "involvement" of the Soviet Union in "international terrorism". As a matter of fact, Washington itself confirms its intention to place reliance on reactionary regimes, to encourage terror for suppressing the struggle of the peoples for freedom and social progress.

True, Washington has willy-nilly to consider the fact that such a policy will meet, as always, with a strong opposition throughout the world, including South Korea where there is widespread public discontent with the policy of the anti-people regime. Some time ago South Korea was swept by a wave of powerful protest demonstrations. To muffle somehow public discontent the United States came up with a farce over the "liberalisation" of the Seoul regime. It was announced that the state of emergency was lifted in South Korea and a "new constitution" adopted. Before Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States the death sentence passed on the opposition leader Kim Tae-chung, was commuted to life imprisonment. But all this cannot improve the image of the bloody dictatorship.

As a result of Chon Tu-hwan's talks in Washington the United States decided to increase its all-round support to the repressive regime. The USA undertook to build up South Korea's war machine. The latter will be supplied with F-16 attack planes and will be given greater military aid which amounts to 160 million dollars in the current fiscal year and which is used by the dictatorship for suppressing its political opponents.

The increased U.S. support to the Seoul puppets is to be explained by the importance Washington attaches to South Korea in its imperialist designs. Already now South Korea is one of the United States' strong points in the Asian mainland. About 40,000 American soldiers are stationed in the south of the Korean Peninsula where military bases have stockpiles of nuclear weapons and means to deliver them. As a result of the just concluded talks it was decided in Washington and South Korea not only to keep the present American military contingent in South Korea but even increase it "under certain circumstances".

The growth of U.S. military presence in the Korean Peninsula cannot but lead to greater tension in this region of the world. This is also evidenced by the current U.S. "shows of force" in the south of the Korean Peninsula where two-month joint American-South Korean exercises, "Team Spirit-81", are being held. These exercises, which involve over 170,000 servicemen, were rightly qualified as a provocation against neighbouring countries, in the first place against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The United States' disgraceful alliance with the Seoul puppets lead to the further suppression of democracy in South Korea, the creation of new obstacles in the way of Korea's peaceful unification and the growth of war danger in Korea and Asia.

CIA ACCUSED OF 'SUBVERSION' IN LATIN AMERICA

LD041658 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Paris, 4 Feb, TASS--The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is embarking on a hectic subversive activity against independent states and national liberation movements in Central America and the Caribbean.

The Association for the Right to Information has released a document exposing CIA's interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. An "information bulletin" released by the association exposes the dirty doings of the U.S. intelligence service.

The bulletin sheds light on CIA's "obsessive idea" to try to strangulate socialist Cuba through an invasion. 19 years after the failure of the landing of Playa Giron, U.S. intelligence services continue to train militarily hundreds of Cuban emigrees. "I think that you will be surprised at the rapidity with which an invasion of Cuba will be carried out. Now we are very well prepared," [words indistinct] recently a CIA agent. Major Gonzales, to two U.S. newsmen visiting the lair of the Cuban rabble in Florida.

The CIA, the bulletin [word indistinct] has also created in Florida a camp of mercenaries out of the refugees from some of the Caribbean countries. These have undergone an intensive military training and will be used for terrorist actions in Nicaragua, Grenada, Saint Lucia and other states of the region.

The CIA draws a special bead on Salvador where a people's armed uprising is gathering momentum. In trying to keep in power a rotten junta, U.S. intelligence services are working out plans for an armed invasion into Salvador with the assistance of the dictatorial regime of Honduras and Guatemala. A prominent place in the concerted plans for intervention is assigned to remnants of the National Guard of the former dictator Somoza.

The CIA, says the bulletin, aims both at toppling the progressive Government of Nicaragua through the (?imposition) of an economic blockade and creation of an "invasion force" out of remnants of Somoza's gangs that have taken refuge in Honduras.

Jamaica, for the CIA, has become a "laboratory of destabilisation". A plot was carried out against the progressive government of Michael Manley. The CIA was charged with the task of sabotaging the economic programme of Manley's government. Similar destabilisation operations were also carried out against Dominica, Saint Lucia and other countries of the region.

"The CIA is waging a veritable war of nerves" against Suriname, accusing it of being sympathetic to "progressive movement", the information bulletin stresses. The long list of dirty doings by the U.S. intelligence service, it says, now includes the assassination less than a year ago of Archbishop of San Salvador Oscar Romero, organization of an attempt of the life of Prime Minister of Grenada Maurice Bishop and other crimes.

REACTION TO WEINBERGER COMMENTS ON NEUTRON BOMB

Apprehensions Confirmed

LD041748 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 4 Feb 81

["Neutron Threat Over Europe Again"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Feb, TASS--TASS news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes: The first statement at a press conference (which was held in Washington yesterday) by the new U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger contained pronouncements which cannot but cause most serious alarm among the countries of the European Continent.

The new Pentagon chief has criticized the Carter administration for suspending the program for the development of the neutron weapon and reversing its decision on the deployment of the neutron weapon in Western Europe. Weinberger said that the Republican administration would return to the above-said questions and consult its West European NATO allies on this matter.

It must be pointed out in the first place that, in fact, work to create the neutron weapon was by no means stopped under the Carter administration (about which the U.S. press has reported more than once). The pronouncements by the new secretary of defence are rather evidence of the fact that work on the neutron bomb in the USA is in full swing (as it has long been known that what the Pentagon chiefs say, the U.S. military industrial complex has already long had not only in its mind, but also in production). In practical terms, Weinberger's speech means, in all probability, the intention of the new Washington administration to resume at the second go its pressure on the European NATO partners, and achieve, at last what the Carter administration has failed to achieve, it can be said, for reasons that were beyond its power (in the late seventies the USA was forced to give up its plans to deploy neutron bombs in Western Europe in connection with the broad and powerful movement of protest by the public of the West European countries, which has also influenced the stands of the governments of those states).

It is known that in the NATO vocabulary such words as "consultations", "Atlantic solidarity", etc. stand to mean, as a rule, Washington's demand for implicit obedience of the partners. Therefore there is sufficient ground to expect that the USA will soon use towards the West Europeans both political pressure, and economic blackmail as well as propaganda brainwashing. The point is what stand will be taken at the forthcoming "consultations" by the leaders of the West European countries themselves. And they are sure to have what [as received] to think of, as the factors which dispersed the death carrying clouds of the neutron threat over Western Europe several years ago remain unchanged today. West European public realises that the production and deployment of the neutron weapon on the territory of West European countries may only sharply deteriorate the situation in the European Continent, draw Europe into a new spiral of the arms race with all the dangers inherent in it and a special risk involved for the densely populated West European countries.

It is also clear that the adoption by the West European countries of the American demands would adversely affect their relations with the socialist countries.

One more thing must be said: In view of the resumption of Washington's solicitations for the deployment of the neutron weapon in Western Europe, one had better have another look at the fact which has already become obvious to all that Washington, it can be said, has pulled the wool over the eyes of its West European partners by wringing consent from them to the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles, without ratifying SALT II. Therefore, if along with pressure and blackmail Washington again has recourse to all sorts of promises, the above mentioned fact shall not be overlooked.

These are the ideas that have been suggested by the first official press conference of the new U.S. secretary of defense. Anybody has, of course, hardly expected from the new Pentagon chief any initiatives on ending the arms race and on detente in the military field, etc. On the contrary, the suppositions of the observers, who feared that after the coming of the new administration into office new dangers may emerge to universal peace, and especially to peace in Europe, have proved correct. Weinberger's statement is confirmation of these apprehensions.

'Taking Last Step'

LD042032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] The main topic in the American press today is the statement of the Pentagon concerning readiness to start production of one of the most barbarous types of mass destruction weapons--the neutron bomb. Our correspondent in the United States, Aleksandr Druzhinin reports:

Speaking at a press conference in Washington, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger stated that it is possible the United States will begin deployment of the neutron weapon in Western Europe. But the reservation voiced here has not fooled anyone. It is quite clear that the plans to set up on the European Continent American arsenals of the neutron weapon are already on the Pentagon chief's desk and he is just awaiting the go-ahead to begin their implementation.

Thus the United States, judging by everything, is preparing to take the last step that separates it from a new and extremely dangerous stage in the arms race. The decision of the Carter government to reject production of the neutron bomb during its term is being criticized openly now by the new Washington leadership. Here Washington is passing over in silence the fact that the rejection of the neutron bomb by the former administration was forced upon it, that it happened as a consequence of powerful protests by the peoples of the West European countries and the reluctance of the governments of certain member states of NATO to support the American plans.

This shows that the new Republican administration is clearly not troubled by the apprehensions of the European public. Judging by everything, it does not intend to take into consideration the protests against transforming Western Europe into a testing ground for American neutron bombs. Moreover, all this is being accompanied by an intensification of the anti-Soviet hullabaloo which is being created now in the United States. The White House and the State Department are issuing statements that basely distort Soviet foreign policy. The Pentagon does not tire of talking of some sort of Soviet military threat, which allegedly makes it necessary to begin production of the neutron weapon.

What does this mean? Only that with the aid of a premeditatedly inflated anti-Soviet hysteria Washington is clearly striving to justify its own military preparations which threaten peace and international security. This has frequently been the case in the past and this is also what is going on now.

SENATE COMMITTEE APPROVES CLARK APPOINTMENT

LD041542 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Washington, 4 Feb, TASS--After a debate of several days the Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved the appointment of the judge from California Willian Clark to the post of deputy secretary of state, one of the most important posts in the U.S. foreign policy establishment. In the course of the committee's hearings it became clear that Clark is not competent in questions of U.S. foreign policy and problems of international relations. For example, he could not tell the senators who was holding the posts of prime minister in Zimbabwe and South Africa and admitted that he had no knowledge of what NATO countries had refused to deploy on their territory the latest American nuclear missile weapons. He also said that he had not seen the texts of the American-Iranian agreements and of statements made by the U.S. President and secretary of state and admitted to knowing nothing about the situation in the British Labour Party.

Still members of the committee supported Clark's nomination to such a responsible post. Commenting on this decision the ABC radio and television company said that Clark was a close ally of Reagan and his confidential person. But for all practical purposes he knows hardly anything about foreign policy and, as he admitted in Congress, does not know how he is going to fill in this gap. Nobody doubts that Clark will be approved by the Senate just as nobody doubts that he was selected not for his knowledge but for his loyalty to Reagan. ABC adds that his main task in the state department will be to keep an eye on Secretary of State Haig's activities.

According to Paris LE FIGARO "Judge Clark, who managed to get an education with great difficulty because of his mediocrity, owes his appointment exclusively to friendship with President Reagan".

KONDRASHOV VIEWS DIRECTION OF U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

LD311952 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] The Republican administration is only taking its first steps and it is difficult to judge what its foreign political course will be but world analysts are carefully studying the statements made by spokesmen of the new administration in an attempt to find an answer to the questions that interest them. Stanislav Kondrashov, of the newspaper IZVESTIYA, has written the following commentary.

A number of representatives of the new administration in Washington have made different statements and remarks about the course that the U.S. foreign policy will take. Despite their differences, they have one thing in common: They demonstratively indicate a firmness which they, so to speak, want to publicize. One can also see a possible shift towards militarization of American foreign policy, a course also pursued by the former administration. In this connection even people in Western Europe are beginning to show concern. This stance is being justified by the worn-out thesis of an alleged Soviet military threat. In this myth, as in previous years, certain gentlemen in the United States see a danger for the positions of America and her allies. One can also hear a number of assertions about a so-called transformation of Soviet military might that has assumed a global scale. In addition to this, one can also hear old stories about the Soviet military arsenal substantially surpassing defensive needs.

Many a time these assertions and accusations have been declared unfounded. Many have been the authoritative statements by the Soviet side about the strategic doctrine of the Soviet Union being of an exclusively defensive nature. But the gentlemen in Washington prefer to lend a deaf ear to these explanations and not believe them. In this deafness and distrust one can easily discover the well-known, in the American politics, of the so-called double standard, the double yardstick, to allow oneself whatever one desires and to see threats in the countermeasures that the other side is forced to take. [sentence as heard] The United States, under this double yardstick, can defend herself thousands of miles from her shores while the Soviet Union is deprived of the right to defend her interests at her very borders.

Those gentlemen who talk of some kind of Soviet global arming should be told the following: The Soviet Union is building her defense and her armed forces, taking into account the global nature and global deployment of the Armed Forces of the United States, which believes she has the right to defend herself right at the Soviet Union's doorstep and who declares almost the whole world to be a zone of her so-called vital interests. And it is not given to the United States, with her hundreds of military bases and hundreds of thousands of American soldiers stationed thousands of miles from home, to level reproaches against the Soviet Union, reproaches that came from the former and come from the present makers of American foreign policy.

But in the final analysis, as plenty of experience has shown, each side adheres to its own point of view and this very same experience bears witness to the futility of overcoming existing differences by the arms race. All existing issues can be resolved only at the conference table. With the change of the American presidency, the Soviet leadership has on several occasions explained their approach to Soviet-American relations. This boils down to the Soviet Union proposing that the new administration should actively work to positively promote Soviet-American dialogue. The Soviet Union wants constructive mutual action between our two countries, action that should not throw overboard all that has already been achieved by negotiations, that should not torpedo the basic principles that lie in particular at the foundation of the SALT II treaty. This also fully applies to the important Soviet proposals to demilitarize the Persian Gulf zone.

An unbiased approach to these proposals shows that everybody stands to benefit from them. For the states of the Persian Gulf, they guarantee noninterference in internal affairs, sovereignty, respect for the status of nonalignment. For the states dependent on oil deliveries from this area, above all the Western states, the Soviet proposals envisage a continuation [words indistinct] and a normal functioning of sea communications. But despite the recent row over the existing threat to oil deliveries to the United States from the Persian Gulf area, Washington still has to give a clear reply to the latest peace proposal by the Soviet Union.

One cannot but recall here the American news analysts who classified the breakdown of the Soviet-American dialogue in 1980 as the most dangerous trait of the year. It is understandable that an honestdialogue based on trust between the two great powers would have served the nations [as heard] of our two countries far better than the unsubstantiated-- but which have already become traditional--observations leveled at the Soviet Union.

IVANOV DISCUSSES GUIDE TO FBI SURVEILLANCE POWERS

LD041533 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Jan 81 p 3

[Article by TASS correspondent B. Ivanov "for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA" under the rubric "20th Century Pharisees:" "Lawlessness... on a Legal Basis"]

[Text] Washington--In January, on Washington's Constitution Avenue, in the somber multistory building of the U.S. Justice Department, an event took place which the local press ignored or to which it deliberately attached no significance. Yet what took place on Constitution Avenue affects the fate of millions of Americans.

That day Benjamin Civiletti, now the former Attorney General, signed the so-called "Guide to Conducting Secret FBI Operations." The document gives the U.S. secret police the right t xamine private correspondence and to plant agents in various organizations. For at purpose? To ferret out "suspicious" elements who are a "danger to society." A rresponding circular has been sent to all departments of the FBI, whose employees ha effectively been given the chance to break the law at their own discretion. And, lthough Civiletti maintained that the secret operations are a "completely legal an extremely important sphere of activity in uncovering and investigating offenses by empl yees of government establishments and departments and also in combat - ting political corruption," few people believe this. The document simply gives the FBI a free hand to combat dissidents.

Having examined the "Guide," I phoned Paul (Brink) in Philadelphia--he is a leader of an influential public organization called the Committee of American Friends in the Service of Society.

"The verbiage about 'political corruption' and 'offenses' by state employees in the course of duty are merely a smokescreen," he said. "The Justice Department's directive sanctions a campaign of persecution against those who do not agree with the ruling circles' policy. This document is a perfectly natural extension of the policy of mounting a broad offensive against Americans' civil rights and freedoms.... Our organization wants to eliminate the threat of a new war. But the FBI clearly regards the struggle for peace as a crime, and it was for this reason that back in the fifties secret police staff drew up a special register of members of our organization. I am not a pessimist, but I have recently been dogged by the notion that the United States is increasingly becoming a 'society of total surveillance.'"

In fact Carter's years in the White House were marked by a further invasion of Americans' private life by the secret police. The inquiry into American special services' activity, carried out not long ago by the U.S. Congress, confirms that the FBI is engaged in political investigation and in combating progressive organizations. FBI agents are illegally entering and bugging homes. The secret police are planting provocateurs in progressive organizations to "undermine them from within," and they maintain a broad network of stool pigeons and paid informers. Public figures whom they regard as nuisances are savagely persecuted.

Not long ago the FBI bosses drew up new regulations. The public was told that they would radically change the principles governing the special service's operation. But, as UPI aptly put it, they "essentially legitimize the criteria which the FBI has followed in the past." In other words, the FBI will carry on engaging in the same old "villainy," the only difference being that it is now deemed "legal."

"All kinds of organizations are into surveillance these days--from the FBI to the Census Bureau and the Immigration Service," I was told by activist of the American league to combat racial and political oppression (Damu Smit). He took a notebook from his pocket, tore out a page and wrote two figures on it; "3.9 billion" and "97."

(Smit) explained that "3.9 billion is the number of dossiers on Americans kept in the 'memories' of 97 U.S. federal institution computers. It is estimated that there are currently an average of 18 dossiers for every American.

"And now," (Smit) continued, "A project is being worked out for the creation of a gigantic computer system which will house at one time systematized information on more than 100 million Americans. The FBI plans to set up a kind of central desk for 'exchange of information' with other departments on all suspected persons."

Americans are now wondering what changes the new administration will make or whether there will be any changes at all. It is hard to answer this question at the moment. But some local conservatives are already urging the new administration to stiffen controls on dissidents.

'GLOBAL SHIELD-81' 'FLAGRANT NUCLEAR BLACKMAIL'

LD041053 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Feb 81 p 3

[Military-Political review by Col M. Ponomarev: "Rehearsing Variations..."]

[Text] Unprecedently large-scale maneuvers by the U.S. Air Force Strategic Air Command began this week. They have been given the codename "Global Shield-81." AP has reported that over 100,000 servicemen and 800 aircraft located in various parts of the United States and at bases in the Pacific are involved in the maneuvers. Subunits and units of the Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force Reserve and National Guard have also been brought in.

Together with nuclear submarines carrying nuclear ballistic missiles, the Air Force Strategic Air Command is the main component of the U.S. strategic forces. It combines all airborne and missile weapons designed to hit the most important military and industrial targets deep behind enemy lines, that is, strategic aircraft (about 340 B-52 heavy bombers, 65 FB-111 medium bombers and over 500 KC-135 tanker aircraft) and all ground-based ICBM's (450 Minuteman-2, 550 Minuteman-3 and 54 Titan missiles.)

Almost all this mass of weaponry has been set in action. Hundreds of strategic bombers are taking off and making long-distance flights, simulating the delivery of "nuclear strikes." Moreover, a Strategic Air Command spokesman has stated that during the maneuvers Minuteman missiles (without nuclear warheads) will be fired from the U.S. Air Force base at (Vandenberg) (Texas) into "the Western Pacific."

It has been officially announced that the Global Shield-81 maneuvers "are the largest and most comprehensive strategic readiness exercises." Their aim, a Strategic Air Command spokesman has stated, consists in "rehearsing strategic forces' actions under the extraordinary military conditions of a nuclear actions under the extraordinary military conditions of a nuclear attack on the United States." However, the whole world knows that no one intends to launch an attack on the United States. The Pentagon leaders know this too. In formulating the maneuvers' goal in this way they obviously want once again to play on the myth of the "military threat" allegedly looming over the United States and to justify their provocative actions. In reality, it is hard to assess the rehearsal of "nuclear war" undertaken in the United States as anything but flagrant nuclear blackmail and a dangerous "show of strength" which can only heat still further the already highly complex international situation.

The "Global Shield-81" maneuvers are in full swing. One more dangerous "rehearsal" produced in the Pentagon starts today: joint military maneuvers by the U.S. and South Korean Armed Forces, Team Spirit-81". In all up to 150,000 U.S. and South Korean servicemen will take part in them. In addition to U.S. ground and air force formations and units permanently stationed in South Korea, U.S. Marine units transferred with their combat equipment from the island of Okinawa and strategic and tactical aircraft from Pacific bases are being brought into the maneuvers.

A U.S. Defense Department report pointed out that the goal of the "Team Spirit-81" Maneuvers is the rehearsal of joint operations by the two countries' armed forces--again assuming "extraordinary circumstances" in the region. The world public assesses differently the exercises which have recently begun. It sees the "Team Spirit-81" maneuvers as one more link in the chain of U.S. and South Korean military provocations perpetrated in the immediate vicinity of the DPRK's borders and as ostentatious support for Chon Tu-hwan's dictatorial regime. Incidentally, Chon Tu-hwan was the first head of a foreign state to pay an official visit to the United States after the accession of the new U.S. administration.

While the formations and units taking part in the "Team Spirit-81" maneuvers are moving to their start lines, the press has published reports of the preparation of yet more large-scale maneuvers in the Pacific--the "Rimpac-82" manuevers. They provide for the knocking together of joint naval forces by U.S. allies in military alliances in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. In addition to U.S. forces, warships and naval aircraft from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Japan will be brought into these maneuvers

It should be noted here that Japan's participation in the Rimpac maneuvers is at variance with its Constitution. Nonetheless, the country's political and military leadership considers it is possible for Japanese armed forces to take part with U.S. troops in military operations outside the borders of its state territory. This is frankly stated in a document published in Tokyo and entitled "Policy of Cooperation Between Japan and the United States." All this confirms yet again the correctness of the conclusion drawn up by the newspaper AKAHATA that the military alliance between Japan and the United States is intensifying its aggressive orientation.

The maneuvers under the condenames "Global Shield", "Team Spirit" and "Rimpac" are not being conducted for the first time. They are so-called "standard exercises." According to the views of the U.S. military leadership these exercises should be consistent in terms of targets, the composition of those taking part and the tasks resolved, and should be regular. During the maneuvers the standard of readiness of groupings, formations and units is checked and the effect is studied of changes in the fighting strength, organization and armaments of their own troops and the troops of a hypothetical enemy on the possible nature of combat operations on individual theaters of military operations and in war as a whole.

Following the Pentagon's example, this approach to maneuvers and exercises has become widespread in NATO staffs in Europe. In corroboration reference can be made to the "Autumn Forge" annual fall maneuvers by the bloc's armed forces. They are a series of individual exercises with a combined purpose, operational strategic background and orientation, during which variations are rehearsed for preparing, unleashing and waging war against the socialist community countries.

The NATO Armed Forces' "Autumn Forge-80" series of maneuvers which ended late last year was characteristic in this respect. It was marked by a particularly large scale--about 320,000 servicemen and an enormous quantity of combat equipment took part in the maneuvers. The initial situation and the point of the individual exercises and maneuvers in the series were of an overtly provocative nature, and their implementation was accompanied by a propaganda ballyhoo about "the Soviet military threat."

From the viewpoint of the operational and combat training of NATO staffs and troops both at the "Autumn Forge-80" maneuvers and at numerous other exercises by the NATO Armed Forces ("Anorak Express," "Safe Pass," "Dawn Patrol," "Elder Forest" and so forth) the most diverse questions were dealt with. According to Western press reports they included matters like transfering troops from peacetime to wartime footing, delivering surprise nuclear missile strikes, organizing and implementing large-scale offensive operations, winning sea and air supremacy, escorting ocean convoys from the United States to Europe, and transferring different countries' armed forces units and formations to their intended regions of operation.

The "Autumn Forge-80" series showed that the Pentagon and NATO staffs are now paying special attention to unleashing "limited war" in Europe using both conventional and mass destruction weapons (tactical nuclear and chemical weapons). At the same time a large place in these maneuvers was allotted to improving the NATO Armed Forces' system strategic deployment by transferring U.S., Canadian and British troops to Europe for the rapid build-up of their allied armed forces. Questions of collaboration between the armed forces of the bloc's different countries and the use of NATO mobile forces on the flanks and in "threatened regions" were also specially worked out. In the opinion of Western military specialists, all these elements emerged particularly clearly during big "Autumn Forge-80" maneuvers and exercises like the "Reforger," "Saint George," "Team Work" and several other maneuvers.

To mislead the public and conceal the aggressive and provocative nature of their military "games" NATO strategists usually compose their scenario in such a way as to depict their own forces (the "Blues") as the victims of a surprise attack and the other side (the 'Oranges," by which the NATOites do not conceal that they mean the Warsaw Pact forces) as the aggressor. According to these scenarios, at the first stage of the maneuvers, operations are mounted with a view to halting the "Orange" offensive. Then the attackers are defeated through the massive use of strategic and tactical aircraft and ground forces firepower combined with counterstrikes from the operational reserves. Finally--after the strategic reserves have been brought into action--the overall counteroffensive by the "Blues" begins, ending in "the enemy's total defeat." The "Team Work-80" exercises were held in accordance with approximately this scenario. They took place on Norwegian territory and in the northeast Atlantic with the participation of up to 60,000 servicemen, 170 ships (including the U.S. nuclear aircraft carrier Nimitz) and 400 aircraft and helicopters from 10 NATO countries.

We have taken the figures for all these maneuvers and exercises by the U.S. and NATO Armed Forces from foreign press items. They are held with a view to improving the operational and combat training of troops and naval forces. This training is carried out in the interests of unleashing and waging war against the Soviet Union and other socialist community states. At the same time it is perfectly obvious that NATO exercises and maneuvers as a rule also pursue purely political goals.

One of these is to stoke the international atmosphere still further and to create an atmosphere of military hysteria in which, the ruling circles of the United States and several other NATO countries believe, it is easier to justify and implement measures to boost the arms race and build up other militarist preparations. On this path NATO leaders cherish vain plans of achieving military superiority over the Warsaw Pact states and acquiring the opportunity to dictate their will to the peoples.

Another goal of the organizers of NATO's militarist rehearsals is to use massive "shows of strength" near the borders of the socialist community and in other parts of the world to intimidate the peoples and force them to make terms with world imperialism's hegemonist plans and renounce the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress. The large scale of the military demonstrations to which the Pentagon and NATO staffs are resorting increasingly frequently is thus an obvious manifestation of imperialism's increased aggressiveness.

As for the Soviet Union, it is seeking to pool the efforts of all states in the search for ways of limiting the arms race, normalizing the international situation, and developing all-round peaceful cooperation. At the same time the USSR has frequently warned that it will never waive the interests of its own or its allies' and friends' security and is maintaining and will continue to maintain its defense capability at the proper level.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS 'RENAISSANCE' OF MARINE CORPS

LD041519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 5

[M. Rostarchuk article: "The Return of the 'Leathernecks': The U. S. Marine Corps Is Setting Course for New Bases in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean"]

[Text] A recent issue of the weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, which is known for its extreme closeness to the American military-industrial complex, devotes several pages to the U.S. Marine Corps, whose numerical strength is now 188,000 men. The magazine column has a characteristic headline: "The Return of the Marines." What are these gallant men returning from, and to what?

The magazine makes no secret of its delight that this "smiting hand" of American imperialism, which Uncle Sam has used more than once in wielding the "big stick," has once again been formed into a fist after several years of "oblivion" following the defeat of the American military in Vietnam. The magazine prefaces a panegyric to the "leathernecks"--that is how the American press emotionally terms the Marines--and two pages of "heroic" color photos taken during exercises with a "theoretical" introduction. It is not without interest, since it indicates the place prepared for the Marine Corps in coming years by the most bellicose U.S. circles.

This return of the corps to a more active role in U.S. imperialist policy is presented by the magazine as a fait accompli. First, because the Marines have already taken on new duties as the advance detachment--or "arrowhead," as the U.S. NEWS permitted itself to put it elegantly--of the Rapid Deployment Force created by the United States "to respond to a crisis situation anywhere in the world." Second, the magazine notes with satisfaction, the U.S. Marine Corps has fully recovered from the "Vietnam syndrome" and is confidently gaining strength.

Well, there is nothing sensational about this report: The Rapid Deployment Force has long been arousing justified concern among the public in many countries. So let us continue to follow the magazine editors' train of thought.

Further on, they have not failed to provide philosophical substantiation for this "renaissance" of the Marine Corps: It seems that it is due to Afghan events and to the "threat to the Persian Gulf" which they say has arisen, which allegedly made former President Carter "adopt a commitment to use U.S. Armed Forces as necessary to defend Persian Gulf oil." And now, messrs editors exclaim, the American Marines "are prepared to fulfill a leading role in implementing this doctrine of Carter's."

We cannot share the rapture of the U.S. NEWS editors. We are forced to observe: Gentlemen, it is not respectable to juggle with facts like that! After all--and this is well known to everyone--the Pentagon began to create the Rapid Deployment Force long before certain events took place in Afghanistan. Just as the elaboration of the so-called "Carter doctrine" began much earlier. Literally the other day, Brzezinski, ex-adviser to the U.S. ex-President, reported in an interview for Britain's THE OBSERVER that the Cabinet began working on the "Carter doctrine," in which the Persian Gulf became a "zone of U.S. vital interests," as early as March 1979, and that it "received preliminary approval" in fall of the same year. So what has Afghanistan to do with it?

Nothing. Martin (Binkin), an analyst at the Brookings Institute, also cited by the U.S. NEWS, says: "It is axiomatic: If intervention comes back into fashion, the Marines will come back into fashion too." You cannot put it more clearly, particularly as these were precisely the tastes of Brzezinski, who had such a strong influence on his chief's predilections. As the magazine goes on to indicate, the Pentagon generals not only fully share this adventurist line in political fashion (if the concept of "fashion" is relevant to politics at all), but succeeded in 1980 in "tailoring" several far-reaching decisions to suit it.

--Marine Lt Gen Paul Kelly was appointed commander of the Rapid Deployment Forces, including subunits from three categories of troops.

--The backbone of the Rapid Deployment Force was knocked together from 50,000 "leathernecks," who will form the mainspring of "any major action undertaken by the Rapid Deployment Force in the Persian Gulf."

--The U.S. Marines' combat might in the Indian Ocean was significantly increased by the creation of floating stockpiles of fuel, ammunition and arms, which will enable them to fight for weeks.

--The sum of $550 million was appropriated to acquire new landing craft, huge helicopters and special transport ships for operations in the Indian Ocean for the U.S. Marine Corps.

--A well-equipped strike detachment of Marines numbering 1,800 men is now deployed within a single leap from the Persian Gulf, which, the U.S. NEWS boasts, demonstrates U.S. readiness for intervention.

--The new Marines' 7th Brigade, 12,000 strong, recently held maneuvers in the Mojave Desert in California in conditions very similar to those of the Middle East.

All this, the U.S. NEWS stresses, enabled certain experts on Capitol Hill to assert that the U.S. Marine Corps must be given full responsibility for any action in the Persian Gulf and for the rapid seizure of important ports and airfields from the sea! But even this is not enough for the magazine (or, evidently, for its sponsors). The U.S. Marines, the magazine reveals, are now not only concentrating on rehearsing their traditional function--attack from the sea. "In the light of current political and strategic realities," the magazine explains confidentially, "the U.S. Marine Corps is also improving its skills in reaching the scene of crisis by air," as was very clearly demonstrated during the recent NATO maneuvers in Norway. And finally, the main conclusion: "The revived U.S. Marine Corps is without doubt ready to play a increasingly important role in U.S. global strategy." Well, that is frank enough....

Perhaps no significance need be attached to this attack of pining for gunboat policy which has suddenly seized the U.S. NEWS and its masters, but the following fact attracts attention. The magazine mentioned the "Carter doctrine" and the U.S. Marine Corps which is ready to "implement it" precisely when the new American administration had taken office. In this connection it is apposite to wonder: Is this only the last testament of the outgoing unsuccessful team, or a kind of exhortation to the new administration on the part of influential, but excessively bellicose forces in America? This question will appear far from rhetorical if you recall a phrase from the evidence given by the new Secretary of State Haig recently in the senate Foreign Relations Committee. In the general's opinion "there are more important things than peace, there are things which Americans should be willing to fight for." But what can be more important than peace? Than peace, whose only alternative is suicidal war.

CHON TU-HWAN VISITS U.S. TO IMPROVE IMAGE

LD041435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 81 p 5

[Vyacheslav Razuvayev commentary: "Regime's Props"]

[Text] Chon Tu-hwan, the South Korean ruler, has arrived in the United States on an official visit. Some people are trying to attach special significance to this generally very ordinary event. In particular, it is emphasized very significantly that it is certainly no coincidence that the Seoul dictator is one of the first foreign leaders to meet the head of the new U.S. administration.

South Korea occupies an important place in the system of U.S. military-political coordination in the Far East, having now been a strongpoint on the Asian Continent for some 35 years. As is known, approximately 40,000 American soldiers are stationed in the south of the Korean Peninsula, and there are military bases where stocks of nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles are kept. All these years power has been wielded there by representatives of the military and of extremely reactionary cliques obedient to the United States. Chon Tu-hwan is no exception in this respect.

Commenting on his visit across the ocean, commentators are unanimous in their opinion that such heightened Washington attention to its Seoul henchman is accounted for not only by the desire to make fuller use of it in its militarist designs but also by the desire to "create the basis for enhancing Chon Tu-hwan's international prestige." There is no denying that there is a great need to do so after his 15 months in power. The reprisals against dissidents, particularly the bloody carnage organized in Kwangju on Chon's orders last May, have clearly shown the world that elementary rights and freedoms are still being flouted in Washington's South Korean empire under the new ruler. Discontent over Chon Tu-hwan's tyranny is growing among broad sections of the population.

All this is creating concern in the U.S. ruling circles. Things have reached the point where people on the other side of the ocean have been forced verbally to express "concern" at the dictator's actions. Measures are now being taken in South Korea to give the regime the semblance of a "democratic" regime. To this end the lifting of the state of emergency imposed following the assassination of Pak Chong-hui was announced recently. A so-called "new constitution" has been adopted. The KCIA, hated by every South Korean, has been renamed the Planning Agency for National Security. "Favor" has even been shown to political opponents. Thus, the death sentence passed on opposition leader Kim Tae-chung last September has been commuted to...life imprisonment. Passing this off as the start of the Seoul regime's "liberalization," Washington deemed it possible to invite its head to make his first official visit to the United States.

All these ruses, however, will hardly delude anyone. The widely publicized political cosmetic measures do not alter the antipopular, butcher essence of the Chon Tu-hwan regime. They are designed merely to impart a more decent appearance to it, thereby enabling the United States to give it still more generous economic and military support.

JAPAN URGED TO 'CALM DOWN' ON KURILES ISSUE

LD041635 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by political observer V. Matveyev: "They Are Not Calming Down"]

[Text] The harsh lessons of history and present-day reality itself convincingly attest to the perniciousness for Japan's national interests and its people's destiny of a course for the country not leading along the paty of peace and the development of normal relations with all neighboring states, but kindling chauvinist, militarist feelings within the country and pushing it onto the slippery path of foreign adventures.

According to calculations made in Japan, from the end of the last century to the present the country has spent 20 years taking part in wars acting as the aggressor and has spent the same length of time frantically preparing for conflicts. Consequently, almost half of this century falls into either periods of bloody wars which have taken the lives of millions of people or times of ruinous expenditure of material resources and preparations for war.

"Dig with a needle but bury with a mattock," the Japanese proverb says. It can be applied to the results of the aggressive policy for which the country's militarist rulers have fought, brainwashing the population in a revanchist and bellicose spirit, and which has cost the Japanese people dearly. It is worth recalling, for instance, the predatory slogan advanced at the end of the twenties for the creation of a Japanese "superempire" in Asia 70 times the size of Japan:

History has branded once and for all as a crime against peace and mankind everything connected with those pages in the Japanese rulers' domestic and foreign policy which brought so many troubles to the peoples of the countries which were the victims of aggression and which involved a heavy cost for the Japanese people themselves.

Mindful of what happened in August 1945 at Hiroshima and Nagasaki and taking into account the realities of our time, broad strata of the Japanese public are fully determined not to allow a repetition of the past and to draw from the past the necessary conclusions for the future. This is graphically borne out by the growing movement in the country against the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and the movement for real steps in the disarmament sphere.

Eminent public figures and others, including representatives of business circles, are voicing concern at the Japanese Government's increasing compliance, in the face of the pressure the United States is bringing to bear on the country, on the question of further increasing Japan's material and other commitments connected with its participation in U.S. global strategy pursuing expansionist goals.

Japan is being increasingly affected by the crisis situation in the other capitalist countries. It is expected that this year industrial production in the country will develop at the slowest rate in the entire postwar period. The energy problem connected with oil deliveries to the country will be aggravated still further. Japanese business circles are voicing growing dissatisfaction at the government's course which has led to the point where Japan has let slip many advantageous contracts with our country--contracts which have gone to the FRG, France and other countries--because Tokyo is following in the wake of Washington's "boycott" policy.

These circles realize that Washington's insistence on Japan effecting a sharp new buildup of its military expenditure is also generated by considerations connected with the competitive struggle raging increasingly savagely on the capitalist markets. In accordance with these calculations, the diversion of Japan's resources into nonproductive expenditure is bound to weaken its trade competitiveness.

At the same time the group of concerns which are receiving increasingly large profits from military production is not concealing its interest in stepping up the rate of the country's militarization. Various inveterate reactionary, revanchist organizations in Japan are not ceasing their activity but on the contrary are being galvanized, not without outside encouragement from the United States and the PRC. Their leaders are dreaming of a return to the times when they called the tune in the country and held democratic forces in their tightly clenched fists.

The author of the book "Unarmed Neutrality" published in Japan at the end of last year, M. Ishibashi, an eminent member of the Japanese Socialist Party, discerns, with reason, in the campaign of the present supporters of the country's militarization and a resemblance to the bellicose propaganda of the thirties and forties.

"The Liberal Democratic Party Government," the author points out, "is constantly shouting about the 'Soviet threat,' calling on national feelings and seeking thus to facilitate the buildup of military might and arouse the people's interest in problems of state defense. But it is clear to everyone that this is not the road to peace but to war." M. Ishibashi notes that Japan's military expenditure is already five times the budget of three large Asian states which once suffered at the hands of Japanese militarism--Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines.

However, new invocations are coming from Washington and Beijing calling on the Japanese Government to accelerate the rate of militarization while at the same time stepping up the course toward confrontation with the Soviet Union on the pretext of an "outside threat"--a pretext as spurious as it is provocative. To judge by the facts, the present Japanese Government is acting as though a policy aimed at fueling revanchist feelings, a chauvinist spirit and an anti-Soviet campaign accords with the country's national interests. Yet even in the ruling party itself grave objections are being voiced to this course--a pernicious one for the party's interests and one that is fraught with grave consequences for the situation in the region in which Japan is located and in which its business and other interests urgently demand not the fueling of tension but goodneighborliness.

The government is attempting to ignore these sane warning voices in order to clear the way for new antinational measures dictated by dangerous short-sighted calculations and designs. What happened on 15 August, 1981 in Tokyo when Prime Minister Suzuki and 18 members of his cabinet--almost the entire government--attended a ceremony to consecrate a "monument to war victims" and then set off for the same purpose to the Yasukuni Shrine which in 1978 was proclaimed as "the dwelling place of the souls" of General Tojo and other Japanese war criminals condemned by the international military tribunal at the Tokyo trial--what happened then says a lot in this respect. REUTER reported after this revanchist ceremony that it had "outraged many Japanese," including those whose families had lost husbands and sons in the aggressive war unleashed by the militarist clique. It should be born in mind that this is the first time that a Japanese prime minister and his ministers have officially taken part in such "worship" of those who plunged the country into a national catastrophe.

There are many other similar instances which leave no doubts that official circles in Tokyo are not hesitating to resort at this time to the most unseemly methods to condition the mood of the population with a view toward imposing on the country even faster rates of militarization and dragging it more deeply into the orbit of U.S. strategy and partnership with the Beijing leaders. Some people in Japan obviously consider it possible to repeat the "experiment" of the thirties with its dangerous playing at blocs and so on.

Aware that straightforward appeals to inflate the military budget and undertake militarist adventures will continue to be rebuffed among the broad public, the initiators of this campaign would like to play on a feeling of "patriotism" and present their solicitations in the form of "demands" of some sort whose satisfaction will allegedly benefit the Japanese. It is precisely in such clothing that the militarist circles are dressing their revanchist claims, which are demands for the revision of the results of World War II.

Very recently the Japanese Government undertook new actions aimed at fueling a provocative campaign in the country over the so-called "northern territories," declaring 7 February to be the day for mounting an appropriate propaganda ballyhoo and a campaign designed to instill in the population the idea that there is some "unsettled territorial issue" between the USSR and Japan. According to Japanese press reports, this spring Prime Minister Suzuki intends to make "an inspection tour" to Hokkaido to fan the trouble surrounding the claims to a group of islands in the Kuril chain whose legal status revanchist circles in Japan would like to question.

Nothing has come of such actions in the past--and nothing will come of them now. It should be clear to those people in Tokyo who would like to earn some sort of "capital" for themselves from this uproar that whatever steps are taken in artificially fueling the nonexistent "territorial issue," the Soviet Union's position will not change. There is no such issue.

It has been decided and is not open to revision, as the initiators of this uproar in Tokyo are seeking for overtly militarist revanchist purposes.

It should also be clear to them that they are assuming a grave responsibility when by such actions they bring about the undermining of everything positive which has been achieved in the sphere of Soviet-Japanese relations by persistent efforts and which has promoted the normalization of the situation in the Far East region.

Japan is now faced with many difficult and real problems requiring attention both within the country and in the foreign sphere. It is also a fact that many ordinary Japanese, weighing up these problems, unhesitatingly oppose attempts to fan an unseemly propaganda campaign around the so-called "territorial issue" while the Japanese people's real needs and interests are relegated to the background and consigned to oblivion. It is no accident that the inhabitants of cities and settlements in northern Japan interested, for business reasons, in maintaining a normal situation in relations with our country, are protesting against the inflammatory row over the so-called "northern territories." The newspaper ASAHI wrote in a 19 January report from Hokkaido that its correspondent had heard from the island's inhabitants statements distilled in a phrase addressed to the initiators of this din: "Leave us in peace...." This is what people are saying whose daily concerns have nothing in common with the militarist circles' revanchist solicitations.

Japan has gained nothing on this path in the past and will not cover itself in laurels in the future unless the initiators of this malicious campaign calm down. Putting an end to it is in Japan's own interests.

JAPANESE ARMS SALES TO KOREA UNCONSTITUTIONAL

LD041607 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from M. Aleksandrov roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Dividends Are More Precious Than the Constitution"]

[Text] Japan's YOMIURI has come out with the headline: "Weapons Exports to South Korea." The newspaper reported that an Osaka firm specializing in steel exports has supplied artillary barrels worth $3.75 million to South Korea over the last 3 years.

It did this in defiance of Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution. But it seems that when it is a question of major corporations, the Constitution is set aside, the more so as the Liberal Democratic government, which is very closely, if not intimately, related to big business, looks on these "pranks" indulgently, to put it mildly.

Moreover quite "seemly" formulas have been found to bypass Article 9 of the Constitution and the law "On the Self-Defense Forces," which ban not only the creation of an army but also arms exports. First, because, they say, of strong pressure from the United States, which is calling on its main ally in Asia to strengthen the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces," the government has been forced to order weapons from the big corporations. They in their turn, in developing and manufacturing modern armaments, carry "losses," which can only be covered by...exporting the arms.

Second, the increase in world oil prices must also be compensated for in some way, and the best way, in the opinion of the captains of the Japanese economy, is to sell weapons, whose prices are also constantly rising.

In a word, when you can smell profit, never mind the Constitution!

JAPAN TO RECEIVE LIQUEFIED GAS FROM SAKHALIN

OW050225 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] The Soviet Union has consented to discuss possible conditions for supplying Japan with liquefied gas from the Sakhalin continental shelf.

At least 3 million tons of liquefied gas is to be supplied to Japan each year for 20 years under an agreement reached when Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Sushkov visited Tokyo.

Zaytsev Interview

LD042228 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Feb, TASS--Yuriy Zaytsev, USSR first deputy minister of the gas industry, has described as favourable the prospects for Soviet-Japanese cooperation in the development of the gas and oil fields on the shelf of Sakhalin Island. Presently, he said in a TASS interview, there is no doubt that there are big commercial reserves there, and the attention of specialists is now switched to practical issues pertaining to organizing the extraction and transportation of oil and gas to the islands of Japan.

Yuriy Zaytsev has returned from Tokyo, where the 11th session of the joint Soviet-Japanese committee was held. The committee is to coordinate cooperation on this project.

The committee session examined the results of geophysical prospecting and drilling operations during the last season and outlined plans for 1981. Main work is to be continued in the most promising gas fields: Zaliv Chayvo and Zaliv Odoptu.

The session has approved the draft master plan for the collection, preliminary preparation and interfield carriage of the products of the well as well as the siting of facilities on an off-shore platform and on the coast, which was proposed by Soviet specialists.

First it was planned to transport gas to Japan through an underwater pipeline. But at present at the request of the Japanese side it has been decided also to examine the possibility of the supply of Sakhalin natural gas in a liquefied state which will necessitate the construction of a special factory. In this connection a number of technical and commercial issues is to be studied.

The implementation of the plans of work in the season of 1981, Yuriy Zaytsev pointed out in conclusion, will bring closer the day when Soviet and Japanese consumers will start receiving oil and gas from the Sakhalin shelf.

NEW MILITARY BASE IN BANGLADESH THREAT TO INDIA

BK040436 Moscow in Urdu to Pakistan 1300 GMT 4 Feb 81

[(Victor Shirakov) commentary: "The Pentagon's Moves in the Indian Ocean"]

[Text] Asian newspapers are publishing increasingly detailed reports on the Pentagon's plans for building a military base on Saint Martins Island in the Bay of Bengal--an island that belongs to Bangladesh. Last December the Bangladesh newspaper SWADESHBANI reported that preparatory work in this connection would begin soon.

Now, according to the Indian weekly BLITZ, a delegation of the Pentagon's naval force has already visited Saint Martins Island to become acquainted with the site for the construction of a military base. BLITZ, quoting Indian Government sources, writes that Washington has forced Bangladesh to agree to a 100-year lease of Saint Martins to the Pentagon. All facts indicate that the American generals intend to follow the scenario they used in building their base on Diego Garcia in the middle of the Indian Ocean.

The local authorities in Bangladesh want to see the inhabitants of Saint Martins leave their ancestral homes. This, obviously, is not happening without Washington's influence. The Pentagon wishes to carry out its military preparations by displacing the inhabitants of Saint Martins.

This island, located 300 km off the coast in the Bay of Bengal, will be another link in the numerous military bases the Pentagon is envisaging in the Indian Ocean and on the Asian Continent. The United States already has military bases in Somalia, Kenya, Oman, the Philippines and Australia. U.S. diplomats are exerting pressure on Pakistan, Sri Lanka and other Indian Ocean countries for the purpose of obtaining their consent for the building of military bases there.

Observers say that the increasing reports of U.S. military preparations near the Asian countries coincides, and not accidentally, with preparations for this month's conference of nonaligned foreign ministers in New Delhi. It is believed that in this way Washington wishes to influence the attitude of certain countries on the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. Moreover, in defiance of the objectives of the nonaligned movement, Washington seeks to involve some of the nonaligned countries in its military policy and to make them accomplices in the escalation of tension in this region.

The latest events show how important it is to correctly assess the causes and consequences of the [words indistinct] involvement in the international scene. While it goes without saying that the so-called superpower competition in the Indian Ocean is just a pretext, the buildup of U.S. military might in vicinity of the Asian countries is a direct consequence of its imperialistic policy aimed at suppressing national liberation movements and of establishing control over the human and natural resources of the coastal countries.

This is why the U.S. military might is accumulated in regions where U.S. selfish and unlawful interests are threatened by political and social transformations. South Asia is one such region. Washington, while acting on its own, openly disregards the security interests of the Asian nations. According to the weekly BLITZ, the new base on Saint Martins, to be built 300 km off the Indian coast, will pose a direct threat to India's national security.

KARMAL DELIVERS REPORT TO DRA GOVERNMENT SESSION

LD041133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Session of DRA Council of Ministers"]

[Text] Kabul, 30 Jan--A session of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Council of Ministers was held in the Afghan capital yesterday. It was chaired by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, who delivered a report on the internal situation in the country and on the international situation.

The session discussed measures to further develop the country's economy and to enhance the Afghan people's well-being.

MOSCOW RADIO INTERVIEWS AFGHANISTAN'S RATEBZAD

LD032124 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Interview With Anahita Ratebzad, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Politburo and minister of education of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], by Moscow radio correspondent Vadim Volkov, in Moscow, recorded; Ratebzad's remarks in Pashto fading into superimposed Russian translation throughout--time not given]

[Text] [Question] Comrade minister, just over a year has passed since the beginning of the second phase of the April revolution in Afghanistan. How would you describe this period?

[Answer] In the past year our party and government, in the intensive struggle against the enemies of the revolution, have achieved notable results in the sphere of socio-economic transformations to benefit the broad layers of the Afghan people, says Anahita Ratebzad. High sociopolitical activity by the most varied layers of the population is typical for today's Afghanistan. It has increased notably precisely in the second stage of the April revolution. Congresses have been held of teachers and medical workers, of writers and poets, of women and youth. On 27 December last year, Anahita Ratebzad continues, an all-Afghan conference was held of democratic and patriotic forces. Its participants expressed themselves in favor of creating a national patriotic front and elected a committee that will draft a constitution for the republic. There is every reason to state that by March 1981 this work will be completed and in Afghanistan a single Fatherland Front will be set up and the basic law of the country will be promulgated.

[Question] However, the enemies of Afghanistan do not wish to accept the fact that the people of your country have stepped firmly onto the path of social and economic transformations, is this not so?

[Answer] Yes, of course. We understand that the imperialist forces led by the United States have not rejected their aggressive designs. The United States, together with the Beijing hegemonists and the Pakistani authorities, have set off on the road of direct military aggression against our country, says Anahita Ratebzad. To all intents and purposes they are waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan. At present about 60 camps have been set up outside the confines of our country on the territory of Pakistan to train counterrevolutionary gangs. Washington, Beijing and Cairo are generously equipping them with arms and money. These gangs, after the appropriate training, are dispatched to our territory to carry out subversive actions, but the enemies of our revolution have made a disastrous miscalculation. They were not able to implement their plans directed against the republic; the whole people rose for the struggle against the counterrevolutionaries. In the most difficult days in our history, Anahita Ratebzad says, we asked the Soviet Union to help the Afghan people to defend their freedom, national independence and territorial integrity, to give a rebuff to the foreign encroachment. The Soviet Union rendered timely aid to our republic and once more demonstrated its unshakable loyalty to the principles of the Leninist internationalist policy.

[Question] To conclude our conversation Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and education minister, talked of the development of Soviet-Afghan relations.

[Answer] It is particularly pleasant for me to touch upon this question because this year we will be marking the 60th anniversary of the signing of the Afghan-Soviet friendship treaty. The young Soviet republic was the first of all the states of the world to recognize the independence of Afghanistan, says Anahita Ratebzad, and throughout all the years that have passed since that time the land of the soviets has been rendering and is rendering to us the most diverse aid. Our multifaceted cooperation is embodied in thousands of kilometers of modern highways, power stations, large irrigation constructions, industrial enterprises, agricultural farms, and gas and oilfields, created with the assistance of the Soviet Union. Your country is giving us great help in the training of specialists. It is sufficient to state that at the present in the Soviet Union about 7,000 Afghan students ar being educated. Each Afghan can see the results of Soviet-Afghan cooperation, and I wish to stress, says Anahita Ratebzad in conclusion, that the Afghan people will always be grateful to the Soviet Union and the Soviet people for its selfless aid. The 60 years of The history of Afghan-Soviet relations have graphically demonstrated the inviolability and the firmness of the friendship between the great country of Lenin and Afghanistan.

MORE AFGHANS RETURN TO BACK 'PEOPLE'S POWER'

LD021409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 81 p 5

[Correspondent L. Mironov dispatch: "Homeward Bound Again"]

[Text] Kabul, 27 Jan--Afghan newspapers are reporting the return home of another 385 families via the town of (Islamkal) on the border with Iran and another few dozen families via the population center of (Torkkham) on the border with Pakistan. The returnees include workers, peasants and representatives of the intelligentsia. They state that, having examined the situation in their country, where the process of building a new life is successfully underway, they voiced a wish to take an active part in implementing the measures outlined by the people's power.

AFGHANISTAN BUILDS NEW LIFE, REMAINS VIGILANT

LD041555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 81 p 4

[Special correspondents Yu. Glukov, L. Mironov article: "Afghanistan: The Process of Renewal"]

[Text] Kabul, Jan--The main element in everyday Afghan life today can be defined as the strengthening of the republican regime, which has proclaimed as its goal concern for the people's well-being and the attainment of social justice. The process of the country's renewal is under way--it is breaking free from the fetters of the Middle Ages, of ignorance, stagnation andbackwardness. Perhaps the most significant changes are in the people themselves--the ordinary Afghan working people, who have begun to regard themselves as the masters of the country for the first time.

We visited the textile factory in (Bagrami) on the day off--Friday. There was no hum from the looms, but the factory was not empty, workers' detachments were on patrol, protecting their enterprise.

"We have set up a round-the-clock watch," (Abdel Malek Safi), secretary of the factory PDPA organization, told us. "Of the 4,000 people working at the factory, 200 are mobilized in voluntary people's militia detachments. The workers have decided to ensure the enterprise's security themselves. Formerly this task was carried out by the state. The factory was guarded by a detachment of the (tsarandoya) (people's militia). That detachment has now been sent to the border zone. Our initiative released reserves for rebuffing the continuing sorties by interventionists.

And our new duties led, in their turn, to an increase in the discipline, vigilance and responsibility of everyone in our sector, to an increase in labor activeness. The collective's efforts are directed toward a single goal--not lowering the level of production, despite existing difficulties, and displaying the ability to manage the complex mechanism of a modern enterprise ourselves, taking care of the whole country's interests.

"Naturally, in these conditions the worker himself changes," our interlocutor went on. "His political consciousness grows. Party, youth and women's factory organizations are working actively. There are political studies, meetings, voluntary Saturday workdays. We have sent envoys into detachments for the defense of the revolution. One in five working people at the enterprise is studying in courses to eliminate illiteracy."

The worker (Mukhammed Parvaz), who accompanied us over the factory's territory, has just returned from Konar Province. As a volunteer in a detachment for the defense of the revolution he took part in the routing of a gang of interventionists there. From the businesslike way in which he showed us the shops and spoke in detail about the country's problems you could tell that the April revolution is a cause close to his heart; he does not and will not stand aloof from events.

This involvement in the struggle to establish the new order can be observed everywhere.

The Fifth Kabul District PDPA Committee is located on the territory of the polytechnical institute. Its activists are students and teachers, workers at the neighboring bakery, employees and pupils. It is from among their ranks that the district's primary party organizations have recently received some 500 recruits. It is they who have created nine centers for safeguarding security and order here and who are working with the population and implementing the campaign to eliminate illiteracy. Mullahs are also frequent guests at the party district committee.

Our district has 87 mosques and 34 meeting houses, (Mukhammed Vali), secretary of the district committee, told us. Islam's influence in society is great. And it must be said that revolutionary figures with increasing frequency voice their support for the revolutionary power, help us and warn us of the appearance of pamphlets or the preparation of various provocations.

In the Afghan capital you often meet with emissaries from remote provinces and tribal representatives. They come here to express their solidarity with the revolutionary government and the PDPA. Every day there is an increasing stream of people returning to the motherland after long ordeals abroad. The improvement in the political climate and the gradual normalization of the situation in the country is being promoted by measures to ensure law and order, general security and calm.

"We counterpose revolutionary legality to the lawlessness and tyranny which our enemies are trying to inflict," we were told by (Abdol Rauf Safi), the republic's deputy general prosecutor, "everyone must feel he is under the state's protection." Under a special resolution adopted recently by the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the DRA Revolution Council, the country's government is charged with establishing strict control over the observance of revolutionary legality by all workers in the central apparatus and local organs.

The involvement of the broad masses in the process of building a new society is the result of the PDPA's activity. In a short space of time much has been done along this path. Last April the basic principles of the DRA (the country's provisional constitution) were approved. They note that state power in Afghanistan belongs to the working class and all the country's working people--is the leading and guiding force in society and the state.

The entire structure of public organizations has in effect been created from scratch. There have been conferences of ulemas (representatives of the clergy) and the Democratic Youth Organization and founding congresses of the unions of writers and journalists. The Democratic Organization of Women and the cooperative workers have held their first forums.

What may be regarded as the culmination of this work was the decision to create a national Fatherland Front, adopted at the conference of national and patriotic forces held in Kabul recently. The front's significance is defined by the very nature of the April revolution, which is national and democratic in its content. This means that the April revolution resolves general democratic tasks. Among them are the elimination of all feudal and pre-feudal vestiges in social and national relationships; the restriction of major land holdings by landowners and the allocation of land to landless peasants and farm laborers and those with little land; the expansion of the economy; the improvement of the population's living standard; the development of education and culture and the elimination of illiteracy, and the democratization of sociopolitical life. Here it is necessary to take into account the country's particular national features, the differing traditions of ethnic groups and tribes and the people's profound religious feelings.

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, giving this analysis at the Fourth PDPA Central Committee Plenum, noted that the front's creation will broaden the social base of the revolutionary power and enable all patriotic and national forces to take part in building a new, prosperous Afghanistan.

There are many objective difficulties along the path of profound social transformations in the DRA. They are the general backwardness of Afghan society, the low level of economic development, the almost universal illiteracy. Afghanistan ranks only 127th in the world in terms of the development of education, and 119th in terms of the standard of health care. UN statistics number it among the poorest countries, with a national income of no more than $100 per capita. Industry is only taking its first steps, and the state and mixed sectors in this sphere account for only just over 40 percent. The Afghan countryside consists of small peasants' private farms with primitive instruments of labor. The landowner system has put down deep roots in the countryside; added to this is the traditional tribal disunity of Afghan society and its complex religious and national composition.

All these accumulations of centuries cannot be eliminated at a stroke. That is why the PDPA regards the national democratic stage of the revolution as a prolonged period. The experience already acquired by the party shows how dangerous it is to ignore the objective situation, to rush events and move ahead too quickly or lose touch with the masses.

The PDPA puts forward as the main task that of overcoming economic backwardness and developing productive forces at an accelerated pace. Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Revolution Council, told us about this. "Learn To Work!"--that is the slogan put forward by our Central Committee's November plenum, he said. Great efforts are concentrated on the development of agriculture, so as to ensure the country's food supplies as soon as possible and to supply industry with the necessary raw material. Last year, our interlocutor went on, we had our first agriculture conference, which outlined ways of further increasing the production of agricultural products. The state gave the peasants aid. All this, combined with favorable weather conditions, made it possible to harvest more wheat, rice, barley, potatoes, fruit and grapes than in 1979. We associate the countryside's further upsurge with the development of the cooperative movement.

Mohammad Esma'il Danesh, minister of mines and industry, told us about the revolutionary government's measures to increase industrial production. In his words, it has been possible to achieve a growth in the production of electricity, natural gas, construction materials, concrete, granulated sugar and canned fruit and vegetables. It is planned to implement new projects. Private enterprise is being encouraged.

The Afghan revolution is meeting with objective difficulties. Certain factors of a subjective nature are added to these--the lamentable legacy of the period when H. Amin was in power in the country; PDPA cadres have little state experience as yet; the further rallying of the PDPA's ranks is still needed. These normal growing pains are complicated by the tense situation which subversive forces are trying to maintain artificially in and around Afghanistan: Open interference from outside in the sovereign state's affairs continues.

In the recent past the British colonialists tried to deprive the Afghan people of independence. At present the neocolonialists want to strip them of the right to choose their own path of development and to determine their own destiny. The imperialists and their accomplices are trying to export counterrevolution to Afghanistan. As a cover for these aggressive plans with respect to the DRA the West is continuing the propaganda ballyhoo over the so-called "Afghan question."

The enemies of the revolution, Afghanistan's enemies, will not succeed in depriving us of independence and sovereignty. Our army is waging a successful struggle, we were told by Maj Gen Gol Aqa, chief of the DRA People's Armed Forces Main Political Directorate. The border troop units and subunits created less than a year ago have given a good account of themselves and are destroying mercenary gangs infiltrating from Pakistani territory. But the main thing is that the people's support is on the side of the army.

While rebuffing aggressive sorties, Afghanistan consistently advocates the normalization of the situation which has grown up on its borders and advocates friendship and cooperation with its neighbors--Pakistan and Iran. Kabul displays constant readiness to hold talks with them on the political settlement of existing problems. This stance by the DRA and its desire for peace are meeting with increasing international recognition. But as yet the tension persists and the Afghan people display vigilance.

The workers of (Bagrami) are on watch day and night. The doors of the Fifth Kabul District PDPA Committee are flung wide open for the masses. The picture is the same all over the country. While building a new life, revolutionary Afghanistan is on the alert.

AFGHAN TRIBAL, RELIGIOUS 'COMPLICATIONS' REVIEWED

LD031527 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 Jan 81 pp 9, 14

[Report by Aleksandr Prokhanov: "Tribes and Bullets"]

[Excerpt] Kabul-Moscow--At the Jalalabad State Security Department I was shown an agent who had been dispatched from Pakistan, an intellectual and former teacher at Kabul University. His aim was not to organize terror, or to carry out nighttime mortar attacks, or to take savage reprisals against patriots. This was a job for others. His mission was more delicate: to investigate among rebels and terrorists, recent feudal and tribal leaders, landowners and deputies in the Daud parliament the possibility of creating a separate state with Jalalabad as its center.

Appealing to sentiments of regional local patriotism, the western special services were trying to create on that basis a military-political mechanism designed to split the country territorially. "What do you need Kabul for? Jalalabad is a completely autonomous entity both geographically and economically.

"You have your own capital, your own university, an excellent airport, a power station, agrarian complexes selling products abroad and your own state border with Pakistan. Separate: You can only benefit from separation!"

The same propaganda is conducted in Qandahar: "Separate!" to Badakhshan: "Separate!" But if it separated Badakhshan would instantly be in the hands of neighboring China, which is making territorial claims on Afghanistan. And a separate Qandahar would be easy meat for Pakistan, whose ambitions are motivated by the fact that Pashtuns and Baluchis live on both sides of the border. Afghanistan is in upheaval, Afghanistan split into separate mini-states--that is the enemy's cherished dream. An impossible dream, as indicated, in particular, by all-Afghan congresses and conferences held in Kabul over the past year, be they meetings of farmers or women, young people or detachments in defense of the revolution. Afghanistan is united and inseparable--with a common past, present and future. And the guarantee of this is the revolution.

The army, buttress of the state and the government, made up of all "tribes and nations", is under particularly strong pressure from the enemy. "Muslims, do not shoot at fellow Muslims!" "Proud Pashtuns, how can you serve under the command of the despicable Hazara?" "Turkomans, why bother about Qandahar, where people are being shot at and killed, when all is calm in your province?" This is what enemy agitators planted in the army ranks are saying. Their agitation is not successful. The army provides an opportunity for schooling in the new relations between nations, and the rigid hierarchical national structures which were dominant features of the old army, confining the "despicable Hazara" to the lower ranks and making officer and general officer ranks the preserve of the most eminent representatives of the Pashtun aristocracy, have been broken down. Today you will see an Uzbek, a Baluchi and a Hazara in the line of troops flushing terrorists out of a kishlak. All are brothers and people of like mind in the armored transporter crew and at the anti-illiteracy classes. The appeal: "Let Us Defend the Revolution" is the same all-Afghan appeal whether in Dari or in Pashto.

No, far from everything is straightforward in the intricate web of relations between nations in modern Afghanistan. The government and the special ministry for tribal and border affairs has to display supreme tact to avoid cutting knots which at first glance appear to be an obstruction but which it would be a catastrophe to cut. Take, for example, the nomads who migrate from Pakistan right across Afghanistan as far as Kabul and still further north and whose hide tents I saw in (Gilmend): Swarthy men scorched by the desert occasionally appear on the outskirts of cities to haggle with stall-holders. Two or three nights by a fire virtually on the main highway, then they disappear without trace. Just try to find them in the desert! These Pashtun tribes, big and small, follow the sun, the growing pasture, the melting snow, knowing no borders. Terrorists move about disguised as nomads. I saw the military capture some terrorist equipment in the desert: armed rough-terrain vehicles under cover of nomads' hide tents. You can keep flying over them in a reconnaissance helicopter, but all you see is an ordinary camp! At night the tents are cleared and the trucks, using only parking lights, are off to Qandahar. It is impossible to stop the nomads moving from place to place. In the first place, this would be an affront to the nomadic tribes and would disrupt their annual migratory cycles. In the second place the tribes themselves, the nomads, represent a delicate, mobile, capillary structure penetrating all parts of the country: news, information, greetings and instructions travel with them. And, most important of all, goods move with them. A small trader from Lashkar Gah gives a nomad a list of goods and some money and 6 months later the latter delivers from Pakistan the required items, be they Hong Kong scissors or Japanese transistors. That is the end of the final stretch of the journey made by the goods: ocean liner to Karachi, trailer to Peshawar or Kalat. If this capillary system is disrupted it will mean the collapse of all small-scale retail trade--a considerable factor in the country's economy.

So the government chooses a different path of working with the tribes, carrying out agitation among them and influencing them by economic example and by active, progressive policy methods. Talks are held with tribal leaders, and this policy is bearing fruit.

I saw yesterday's rebels responding to the government's appeal to come down from the mountains and lay down their arms. They returned to their kishlaks, to their oxen and plows to carry out overdue cultivation of the land. Quite recently came the announcement of a decision by the major Pashtun tribes, in full agreement with the governments, to take extensive border territories under their wing. "We promise that no armed bandit will cross our land." The promise is being kept. There has been a dramatic decline in terrorism there.

Religion and religious sects constitute another complication. Religious strife and wars undermined and destroyed the empires of the East. They still occur across the Muslim world, causing upheaval first in Pakistan (the recent Shi'ite rebellion against Sunni domination) and then in Saudi Arabia (the recent capture of the holy shrine by orthodox Muslims, strengthening the faith with submachineguns and explosives). The attempts to implement an "Islamic revolution" in Afghanistan last winter failed. Attempts are still being made to cause trouble between the Sunni majority and Shi'ite minority. But I attended a meeting of the Afghan clergy devoted to this problem, and white Sunni turbans worn by mullahs could be seen alongside black Shi'ite turbans, in peaceful company. Bandit bullets hit Herat Shi'ite mullah and Kabul Sunnite alike, because both came out in support of the republic.

...I went into a jeweler's shop in downtown Kabul and the proprietor spread before me heaps of ethnic adornments strewn with agates, lapis lazuli, carnelians and jasper, set in a silvery metal with tracery and braiding, earrings, finger-rings, beads and bracelets of various periods and from various places, of distinctive and unique beauty and power. I held the stones and thought: They formed part of marvelous designs, each embodying all the radiant and sacred elements governing the lives of the ordinary people of the Afghan mountains, gorges and fertile valleys. I believe that this reflects the future union of the tribes and peoples of this warring, suffering country which deserves happiness and prosperity.

AFGHAN PAPER CITED ON PAKISTAN MILITARY BUILDUP

LD031021 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jan 81 p 1

[TASS report: "Profound Concern"]

[Text] Kabul, 27 Jan--Pakistan's efforts to build up its military strength are causing profound concern among the countries of the region, the Kabul NEW TIMES writes editorially. The article notes the special danger posed by that country's attempts to become a producer of nuclear weapons. Concerning Ziaul Haq's recent visit to a number of Islamic states, the newspaper believes that its chief purpose was the desire to secure military aid in order to acquire military superiority over the countries of the region. The United States has already promised to be Pakistan's accomplice in this matter. Chinese weapons and military equipment are reaching Pakistan within the framework of military cooperation between the two countries.

All this, the article emphasizes, contradicts the Pakistani Government's statements on its "interests" in normalizing the situation in the region. The Pakistani authorities' actions represent a direct threat to peace and security and to the normalization of relations among the countries in this part of the globe.

FURTHER ON FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING, ASEAN TIES

IZVESTIYA Report

LD041237 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Vasilyev article: "Important Proposals"]

[Text] The continuing subversive activities of the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism and Beijing aimed at destabilizing the situation in Southeast Asia are causing deep concern among the world's peoples. The armed provocations against People's Kampuchea, hostile intrigues against Vietnam and Laos and the malicious propaganda campaign designed to bring about a confrontation between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN have created a crisis situation fraught with fatal consequences for the cause of peace and the security of the peoples of this vast region.

Thus it is no coincidence that the international public received with enormous satisfaction the results of the conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea which has just ended in Ho Chi Minh City. As has already been reported, after unanimously approving the relations of friendship and solidarity which are successfully developing between their countries, the participants outlined specific measures for further consolidating them. They also took important new initiatives, whose implementation would help make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability and good neighborliness.

The main and first-priority task aimed at normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia is, in the conference participants' view, the need to eliminate all obstacles standing in the way of settling existing differences. The only way of doing so is to achieve a constructive dialogue between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN on the basis of equality and mutual respect.

It was with this aim in mind that in a joint declaration adopted by the foreign ministers a proposal was put forward on holding a regional conference with the participation of the countries of Indochina and ASEAN to discuss all problems of mutual interest. There are certainly no insurmountable obstacles in the way of this proposal's implementation. Willingness and good will are all that is required. There is also no doubt that constructive talks between the two groups of Southeast Asian countries currently in existence would meet with the entire world public's approval.

The question of relations with China also figured prominently in the three foreign ministers' conference. As is known, Western and Beijing propaganda claim that the presence of contingents of the Vietnamese Armed Forces is the main cause of the present complex situation in Indochina. Rejecting these malicious fabrications, the ministers said that the Kampuchean People's Revoutionary Council and the Vietnamese Government could discuss the question of withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea strictly in accordance with the Vietnamese-Kampuchean treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation. But this discussion will only be possible when there is no longer a threat to Kampuchea from China. Demonstrating their good will toward a normalization of their relations with China as a whole, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea declared their willingness to sign with the PRC Government bilateral treaties on peaceful coexistence in accordance with the principles currently practiced in international relations. Beijing's response to this proposal will show to what extent the Chinese leaders' assurances of their desire to normalize the situation in Southeast Asia are sincere.

The now traditional businesslike meeting between the foreign ministers of the three countries in Indochina and the important new initiatives put forward by them have once again graphically demonstrated the consistency of their peace-loving foreign policy--a policy which fully accords with the vital interests of the peoples of Asia and the whole world.

ASEAN Prosperity 'Myth'

LD041247 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 81 p 6

[Article by S. Bychkov: "The Realities of ASEAN"]

[Excerpts] Western and Japanese mass media have been saying and writing a lot recently about ASEAN as a successful "real new economic alliance." This Association of Southeast Asian Nations, which includes Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines, was created in 1967.

The relatively rapid industrial growth rates of the ASEAN "five" in the late seventies are propagandized as nothing other than "a model for industrialization" for all former colonies and semicolonies. Thus, the French newspaper LE MONDE believes that the developing countries "can derive much that is useful" from this experience. By extolling the association members' achievements, the Western press is trying to allege that this is the result of a "mission" by Japanese, U.S. and West European private capital.

The myth of ASEAN's "prosperity" under the "beneficial influence" of the imperialist states is created by the apologists of neocolonialism for a definite purpose. They are seeking to use it to conceal the fact that the restructuring of neocolonialist policy to which the capitalist world has been obliged to resort under pressure from the peoples' liberation movement does not change its exploitative essence.

In addition to everything else, the imperialist powers' approach to questions of ASEAN's economic development contain a blatant political calculation. This approach is dictated to a considerable extent by the desire to push the "five" toward a transformation into an anticommunist military-political bloc pitted against the Indochina countries, which are building socialism. Here use is made of both economic and camouflaged or overt military-political levers. In its program of "aid" to the Southeast Asian states the United States assigns by no means the last place to the buildup of a local military-industrial minicomplex, dependent on U.S. weapons manufacturers, in the ASEAN countries. A number of firms like Lockheed Singapore and (Charted) Industry are already producing firearms, military helicopters and high-speed patrol boats.

They sometimes conceal their intention to make ASEAN a participant in their international political intrigues by proclaiming the economic expediency of ASEAN's association with the leading powers of the capitalist world. The plan born in Tokyo for creating a "Pacific community" which, in addition to Japan, is intended to include the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the five ASEAN states, is justified by the need to integrate the candidate members of the "community" by virtue of their growing economic interdependence. However, what attracts the strategists of imperialist policy in this idea is not so much its trade and economic aspect as the advantages they could derive from ASEAN's association with the global strategy of antidetente.

In the attempt to draw the association into the orbit of its policy, imperialism is strenuously arming its members. Intimidating the grouping with the alleged "Soviet and Vietnamese threat," the United States has delivered weapons worth $2.5 billion to the region in the past 3 years, weapons costing a little over double the sum for the previous 7 years.

The stream of military supplies is accompanied by the intensification of attempts to attach ASEAN to the aggressive pacts already existing in the region and to make the maximum use of various defense agreements. With obvious encouragement from the Pentagon, Australia is persistently seeking to unite ASEAN with the ANZUS bloc of which, in addition to Australia, New Zealand and the United States are also members.

China is also pursuing far-reaching expansionist goals in the region. Using foreign economic ties and various pro-Beijing subversive forces and the influential, millions-strong elite of the Chinese communities in these countries, Beijing is openly opposing the establishment of cooperation between the ASEAN states and the Indochina countries which have embarked on the path of building socialism. With the imperialist powers China is fighting for an economic blockade against Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos and is attempting to drag the countries of the "Five" into this blockade too. Beijing views this region as a zone of "vitally important interests," a source of raw material and a bridgehead for "advancing south."

The Indochina states' peaceful, constructive initiatives in building up good-neighborly relations and cooperation in the region were a blow against these plans by imperialist and expansionist forces. At a recent conference in Ho Chi Minh City, the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean foreign ministers stated once again the readiness of the three countries' governments to discuss with ASEAN members the question of turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability and signing bilateral and multilateral nonaggression agreements. The common interests of the region, the conference communique stresses, dictate the need "to reject all outside attempts at interference and division and to prevent disagreements and differences from influencing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two groups of countries."

This important initiative is aimed at creating an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust and is a real alternative to the course of aggravating the already complex situation in Southeast Asia. It opens up broad prospects for peaceful development and the establishment of equal, mutually advantageous cooperation between countries with different social systems on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and Southeast Asia's transformation into a zone of peace and stability.

ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-INDONESIAN DIPLOMATIC TIES

BK041418 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1330 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Unnamed correspondent article on the 31st anniversary of the establishment of Soviet-Indonesian diplomatic relations]

[Text] Thirty-one years ago the Soviet Union and the Republic of Indonesia established diplomatic relations. [passage indistinct]

At that time, I was visiting Indonesia as a reporter. I still vividly remember how the Indonesian public welcomed that event. At that time, Indonesia was waging an unyielding struggle to crush the imperialist provocations persistently trying to restore the colonial order in Indonesia.

The Soviet Union firmly and positively defended the newly won independence of the Republic of Indonesia. This has resulted in the strengthening of relations between Soviet and Indonesian people.

In those days, Indonesia's first president, Sukarno, had been very kind to receive me. In voicing the sentiment of the majority of the Indonesian people, the president underlined the significance of the establishment of Soviet-Indonesian diplomatic relations.

The opening of the Soviet Embassy in Jakarta has opened realistic opportunities to maintain mutually beneficial and equal cooperation for the prosperity of the people of the two countries.

Following the opening of the embassy, the Soviet trade representation office and the information service started functioning at the embassy. This was later followed by the establishment of the cultural section and the economic counsellor's office. In a reciprocal move, Indonesia opened its embassy in Moscow. The Soviet Embassy in Jakarta is now located at Number 13, Jalan Thamrin.

Indonesian Government officials frequently note with satisfaction that staff members of the Soviet Embassy in Indonesia were doing a great deal in advancing the mutual understanding and trust between the two countries

Important talks and negotiations have been held, bilateral agreements and other documents have been signed and practical policies aimed at strengthening mutual relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Indonesia have been formulated at the embassy.

Many Indonesian leaders, such as the first president, Sukarno, Vice Presidents Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX and Adam Malik, former Prime Ministers Ali Sastroamijoyo, Wilopo and Juanda, the speaker of Parliament and People's Consultative Assembly Darjatmo and members of Parliament Sartono, Kartadinata and others as well as military commanders of the Indonesian Armed Forces have visited the Soviet Embassy.

There have been various efforts in the past to further expand the economic and cultural relations between the two countries. Various exchanges, for example, between parliamentary groups, government delegations, war veterans and others between the two countries have been conducted.

Meanwhile, it must be noted that, up to this day, certain forces continue to try to obstruct the positive development of Soviet-Indonesian relations. For example, through provocation and direct participation, certain Western circles have instigated anti-Soviet campaigns in connection with developments in Afghanistan.

Exposing the insinuation of the imperialist propaganda, the Indonesian magazine TOPIK for example, pointed out that the resolution of the Bandung conference as well as the UN Charter stipulated that every sovereign country has the right to defend itself through individual or collective defense. Thus, Soviet assistance to Afghanistan is completely in conformity with the provisions of international law.

Experiences in Soviet-Indonesian relations are evidence of the results of successful international cooperation, especially in such fields that involve the interests of mankind, regardless of the differences in their social system. What we mean is the struggle toward securing a lasting peace in every region of the world, the struggle against imperialist and hegemonist deceptions and the struggle toward the establishment of equitable international economic relations.

It can be noted that our two countries have identical or similar positions with respect to these important problems. This has raised the hope for a more beneficial prospect in Soviet-Indonesian relations.

KANIA'S CRITICISM OF SOLIDARITY REPORTED

LD041658 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Warsaw:

Kania, the first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party [PZPR] Central Committee spoke at a session of the commission for the preparation of the Ninth PZPR Congress.

The economic situation in the country is today much more complicated than it was 6 months ago, he said. This is caused by various factors, including the growing activization of destablizing features of the national economy, as a result of which labor productivity has fallen in the last few months. One of the basic documents we shall take to the congress must be a program for the stabilization of the situation in the next 3 years. It is essential for us to pay constant attention to overcoming economic imbalance. The restoration of balance is the basis for the creation and improvement of various economic mechanisms. We are speaking of economic reform. Reform and its implementation should favor the strengthening of balance, Kania said.

In determining the strategic line of the development of our party, Kania said, and the formation of a system for the work of the PZPR in a Leninist spirit we must first and foremost consider in a new way the social and political situation in which Poland finds itself, with all the real phenomena and causes behind it.

We are going through the most profound crisis in the whole history of People's Poland. This evaluation must therefore be all the more accurate. We must distinguish all the points of support and all the advantages we have. We must give an accurate evaluation of the whole period of socialist construction, and show what these years brought not only in the field of economics but also in the cause of forming a new society.

We must confirm in the program we are working out, the orientation for socialist renewal, the essence of which is contained in the development of socialist democracy.

At the present moment serious dangers hang over Poland, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee stressed. Manifestations of anarchy are appearing in the country as well as instances of dual power. An organization which is a trade union is turning into an organization whose character is far from the tenets of its own quarter.

We are against those who, enjoying workers' trust, use methods which in the last resort are turned against the workers themselves, and bring tension in the country to its limits.

We must view and assess realistically the facts and counteract the dangers of counter-revolution. We must return Poland to a state of unendangered socialist development. This means first and foremost the necessity of restoring trust in the national authorities, the working class' trust in the party, and of strengthening the party's position in society.

Speaking about the problems of rural areas, Kania further stated that there is no doubt about the will of the PZPR, together with the United Peasants' Party, to support the peasants in the rebirth of rural self-government. In this sphere the party has the mass support of the peasants. As far as events around Rural Solidarity are concerned, there is only one matter in dispute here: Is there to be cooperation in the rural areas between popular authority or is there to take place here a political struggle with popular authority? Such is the essence of the problem.

The foundation of the party's strength, Stanislaw Kania pointed out, is its Marxist-Leninist program. The party's strength also comprises, and always will, the organizational system, the Leninist principles of construction of the party and of its activities--that is, centralism and discipline which distinguish the party from a debating club. The strength of the party's influence is measured by the effect of its individual members on the working class and on society. For this reason it is necessary that every member of the party be active not only in the party organization, but also among nonparty members, in public and trade union organizations. Today this has special importance.

Attention must be given to those transformations which are taking place within the industrial trade unions. This is an interesting process. It is a process not of dissolution, but, on the contrary, one of serrying ranks. The basic structure has been preserved, and the faith of members of these trade unions in the strengthening of their positions is growing. We are receiving signals about transfer of workers to the industrial trade unions. It is necessary to create favorable conditions for this process.

The activities of the Solidarity trade union are causing concern, creating disquiet. At the time it came into being we defined our constructive attitude toward this organization. However, this does not mean that we should keep quiet about and just accept information and facts to the effect that Solidarity, acting in interests other than those of the working people, acting under influence of inspirers, certain advisers and leaders, is going beyond the established limits of a trade union organization and is beginning to act in the role of an opposition political party. Here I would like to repeat an old truth: We have enough patience to carry on a dialogue with Solidarity but at the same time we should have the patience and show the true face of our opponents active both abroad and in various regions of Poland, at specific enterprises.

The main task of party members and all trade unions, including Solidarity, is to be concerned with the socialist nature of this organization. They must concern themselves with making the trade unions an effective defender of workers' interests. Strikes have become the subject of a political game, noted Kania, but these strikes are aimed against the interests of socialist Poland and consequently against workers' interests.

Strikes like these are accompanied by a wave of escalation which inflicts great damage to the state interests of Poland. It is necessary to define precisely the party stand on this issue. Kania said in conclusion: We are faced with prolonged and strenuous work. It is important now to use all the material which has come from the party organizations and which is directed toward the strengthening of the unity of ranks in the PZPR.

COMMUNIQUE ON CEAUSESCU-MIJATOVIC TALKS CITED

LD032034 Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Feb, TASS--Romania and Yugoslavia express their resolve to further act for the liquidation of international tension and the continuation of the process of detente. This is said in a communique on the talks between the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and the President of the Presidium of Yugoslavia C. Mijatovic, who was staying in Romania on a friendly visit. The sides declared for the ending of the arms race, for transition to practical and effective disarmament measures and first of all to nuclear disarmament.

The leaders of the two countries discussed questions of developing economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR DECORATES HUNGARIAN SERVICEMEN

LD031045 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jan 81 p 3

[Correspondent Lt Col V. Parfenov report: "Presentation of Award"]

[Text] Budapest, 27 Jan--The presentation of the medal "For Strengthening Combat Cooperation" to a large group of Hungarian People's Army servicemen has taken place at the Soviet Embassy in Hungary. They have been awarded this Soviet medal for services in strengthening combat collaboration and military cooperation among the Warsaw Pact states' armies and in connection with the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact Organization. The award was presented to the Hungarian servicemen by V. Pavlov, Soviet ambassador to Hungary.

The ceremony was attended on the Hungarian side by Army Gen L. Czinege, Hungarian minister of defense, and other Hungarian party and military leaders. Present on the Soviet side were Col Gen V. Sivenok, commander of the Southern Group of Forces, and other generals and officers.

Words of gratitude were voiced on the recipients' behalf by Lt Gen L. Morocz.

PUBLISHING, BOOK TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GDR

LD292040 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1410 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jan (ADN)--The GDR and the USSR concluded an agreement in Moscow on Thursday on cooperation in the field of publishing and the book trade for the period 1981-85. The agreement stresses that the two countries' publishing firms and book trade organizations want to continue coordinating their publishing programs, the constant exchange of information and joint publication of socioscientific literature and belles lettres. The GDR publishes about 350 translations from the Soviet Union each year and is involved in a yearly average of 15 joint editions.

The agreement stresses the major role of book weeks, fairs and exhibitions in promoting Soviet and GDR books in the partner country.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CSSR FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

LD042354 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] A protocol has been signed in Prague for cooperation in 1981 between the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society and the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society within the framework of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

The protocol envisages the active participation of these social organizations in propagandizing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 16th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress. Great attention will also be given in the future to the peace-loving, Leninist foreign policy of the USSR, the CSSR and the other fraternal countries.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON SOLIDARITY UNDERMINING POLAND

The following correction to the item entitled "'Some' Solidarity Members 'Undermining' Poland," published in the 2 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 1, is taken from PRAVDA of 2 February:

On page F 2, in the first paragraph, the fourth line, substitute the word "peasant" for "present" making the phrase read: "...should divide the peasant movement, disrupt supplies...."

NATO STARTS 'TEST GATE-81' NAVAL MANEUVERS

LD050956 Moscow TASS in English 0722 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Lisbon, 5 Feb, TASS--NATO has started its "Test Gate-81" military manoeuvres in the northern Atlantic and western Mediterranean today, involving forces of Canada, Belgium, Italy, the FRG, Holland, Britain, the United States and Portugal. NATO's Iberian command has said that the main aim of the exercises is to practise operations to protect sea lanes to the Gibraltar Strait. The exercises are scheduled to last until February 12.

NATO PLANS IN GREECE HAVE 'TROJAN HORSE' MOTIVES

LD041031 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by B. Lipovoy under the rubric "On International Themes": "NATOites' Trojan Horse"]

[Text] Athens--Consultations have ended in Athens on problems of Greece's reinstatement as a member of the NATO military organization. Top staff officers took part in these consultations. Immediately afterward talks began between Greece and the United States on the formulation of a new agreement on bilateral cooperation in the military sphere designed to consolidate the U.S. military bases' presence on Greek territory.

During the consultations attention was focused on the creation of a new NATO staff to lead the Greek Armed Forces in Larisa. There was also a discussion of the question of a system of "operational control" over the Aegean Sea, where Greece has differences with Turkey. Athens agreed to return to the bloc's military organization on condition that a staff separate from Ankara is created for the armed forces it hands over to NATO's subordination and that Greece's "territorial interests" are taken into account in elaborating a "system of operational cover" for the air space over the Aegean.

The Athens newspaper I KATHIMERINI, which is close to government circles, notes that the consultations took place in an extremely tense atmosphere. The NATO representatives, convinced that Athens was continuing to adopt its former stance, suggested that the Greek side "first resolve the main question--the location of the new NATO staff in Larisa." The NATO representatives suggested resolving the second part of the question "within routine working procedure."

More simply, NATO would like to introduce a sort of Trojan horse into Greece under the guise of its new staff. The main aim of this tactic is to "signpost" Greece's participation in the bloc's plans and its use in NATO operations in the Mediterranean. In Brussels they are not concealing the fact that Greece's return to the bloc's military organization is connected with plans not only for restoring the "defense capability of its southeastern flank" but also for endowing it with a more "universal nature" by creating united naval forces consisting of the ships of the West European allies.

As for the system of "operational control" over air space over the Aegean, as the Greek newspaper TO VIMA writes, the NATO leadership would like to remove this question from the sphere of the "national sovereignty" of Athens and Ankara and transfer it to the control of the NATO staff in Naples, in order to ensure in the future that "the bloc's defense interests" do not depend on differences between the two allies. The newspapers write that on Crete and a number of other Greek islands NATO specialists have carried out geodetic survey work to select new sites for bases and moorings for warships.

Such obvious attempts on the part of the NATO representatives to play the Trojan horse trick have generated bewilderment in Greek Government circles. The newspaper I KATHIMERINI points out that Athens was obliged to reject the options offered and intends to advance its own counterplan. The newspapers point out that the differences have gone so far that not even the date for the next consultations has been set.

However, pressure on Greece is continuing. It is for this purpose, Greek observers believe, that in early February Athens will welcome General Rogers, supreme commander in chief of the NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, who is regarded as the "main organizer" of Greece's return to the bloc's military organization. The NATO strategists' obstinacy has met with a sharp reaction from Greece's democratic public which is demanding an end to the intrigues around their country.

PORTUGUESE FOREIGN MINISTER CITED ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD041117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 81 p 5

[Correspondent O. Ignatyev dispatch: "Portugal's Position"]

[Text] Lisbon, 31 Jan--In an interview in the capital's newspaper, DIARIO DE NOTICIAS, Portuguese Foreign Minister Goncalves Pereira spoke about the present government's position on matters of foreign policy.

Concerning Portugal's relations with the Common Market countries and the United States, the minister pointed out that, since Portugal is not yet a member of the EEC, its position "does not necessarily have to coincide with the viewpoint of those countries." Also, the minister declared, we do not have to "take a closer stand with regard to the United States than to any other country."

In answer to a question about the prospect of the development of relations with the Soviet Union, G. Pereira indicated the lack of "intention to undertake any actions directed against the Soviet Union or against any other country." We, the minister pointed out, are not in a conflict relationship with any country in the world.

OIL EXPORTS TO WEST REPORTEDLY TO BE REDUCED

LD042234 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2000 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Soviet oil exports to Western countries, including Italy, will be reduced this year by 20-25 percent. This decision was communicated to the Italian Embassy in Moscow by the Soviet authorities.

DOCUMENTS REVEAL U.S. 'SUBVERSIVE' ACTIONS IN IRAN

LD041550 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Tehran, 4 Feb, TASS--On the eve of the celebration of the second anniversary of the Iranian revolution issued in Tehran has been a booklet with a third selection of documents which were discovered at the building of the U.S. Embassy in Iran. The documents testify to gross American interference into that country's internal affairs. From the documents it is clear that CIA agents, who acted in Iran under the diplomatic cover, carried out subversive activities not only against the victorious republican system but also against the revolutionary movement of the Iranian people on the eve of the February uprising of 1979.

The essence of American interests in Iran is disclosed, specifically, by such a document as a letter from a representative of 30 leading American companies to the shah, dated December 6, 1978. U.S. commercial firms, it is said in the letter, are ready for the sake of restoring economic stability in Iran to any self-sacrifice. The representative of American businessmen sent a similar message of support to General Ashari who held at that period the post of the head of the military administration and who issued orders on bloody repressions against peaceful demonstrators. Tens of Thousands Iranians are known to have died from bullets of the shah's butchers on streets of Iranian towns.

The documents, discovered at the U.S. Embassy, irrefutably testify also to attempts of American secret special services to influence the course of the revolution in Iran in a direction to their liking. American "diplomats" studied ways of undermining the Iranian revolution from within, of disbanding with the help of local accomplices revolutionary committees and "the Guards of the Islamic Revolution" corps. Also studied were possibilities of conducting subversive actions against Iran through some representatives of the Moslem clergy who were in opposition to the existing regime. Part of the documents concern contacts of American spies with counter-revolutionary Iranian forces abroad with representatives of big Iranian bourgeoisie in the country.

SAUDI ARABIAN CP ISSUES GULF SECURITY STATEMENT

NC040821 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] The Saudi Arabian Communist Party has confirmed Leonid Brezhnev's proposals on the ensuring of security in the Persian Gulf. A statement issued in Beirut says that, contrary to the United States, which has declared the Persian Gulf region vital to its interests, the Soviet Union considers this region vital to the interests of the region's countries and nations. The Saudi Arabian Communist Party statement stresses that if the Soviet initiatives are implemented, practical guarantees for the consolidation of the bases of the regional countries' independence will emerge, and the big danger of American imperialism faced by these nations will be overcome.

DEPUTY PREMIER MAKEYEV RECEIVES TUNISIAN MINISTER

LD031137 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Tass report: "Minister's Reception"]

[Text] On 29 January V.N. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Abdelazia Ben Dhia, Tunisian minister of higher education and scientific research. V.P. Yelyutin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education, and Abd al-Hamid 'Ammar, Tunisian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

U.S. RAPPED FOR CUBA, EL SALVADOR LINK, TERRORISM

PY050111 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 4 Feb 81

[From the "Focus on El Salvador" feature, by Valentin Mashkin]

[Text] The mounting U.S. intervention in El Salvador steadily continues. U.S. military planes carrying weapons have been landing daily at Salvadoran airstrips. Msgr Arturo Rivera Damas yesterday said that the United States is practically conducting the entire antiguerrilla operation. For our part, we want to add that Washington has been preparing an armed invasion. To divert the attention of the U.S., Latin American and world public from the escalation of U.S. interventionist actions and to justify this intervention, U.S. Government circles have been disseminating rumors about an alleged Cuban and Nicaraguan intervention in Salvadoran domestic affairs. Although these rumors were outrightly denied by the Cuban and Nicaraguan Governments, the authors of these baseless accusations persist in their charges. For instance, U.S. Secretary of State Haig--quoting new agency reports--recently stated that the United States has confirmed the existence of a massive Cuban intervention in El Salvador through Nicaragua. These slanders are part of a hostile campaign now underway which has been launched by the new Washington administration against progressive countries.

U.S. 'Exporting" Terror

LD041201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 81 p 5

[Text] San Jose, 31 Jan TASS --The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front has swept aside the new American administration's bellicose threats against the struggling people of El Salvador and condemned its reluctance to abandon support for the junta. Addressing journalists here, National Liberation Front spokesman Victor Guerrero accused Washington of exporting terrorism itself by arming, in particular, the Salvadoran junta under cover of statements about the need to combat terrorism. It seems that the Americans have learned nothing, he said. If they were capable of revising their policy with regard to the real situation which has come about in the world today they would have to recognize our people's right to self-determination and to create a government more suited to them, whose principles are expressed by the National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front.

CUBA'S LLOMPART MEETS OFFICIALS, ENDS TALKS

Meets Arkhipov, Katushev

LD040959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--On 30 January I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received H.R. Llompart, president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation of the Republic of Cuba, and had talks with him. On the same day H.R. Llompart was received by K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Severo Aguirre del Crito, Cuban ambassador to the USSR, participated in the talks.

Talks End

LD310536 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Talks have ended in Moscow between the Soviet and Cuban sides on building industrial enterprises in Cuba with Soviet assistance. Cuba's representative at the talks, Hector Rodrigues Llompart, said that an agreement had been reached on expanding cooperation in power engineering, metallurgy, geology and transport. He spoke highly of the Soviet Union's assistance to Cuba. In the past 5 years, the Soviet Union has helped Cuba to build 40 major industrial facilities and among them plants and electric power stations.

UZBEK COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS ENDS 5 FEB

LD051122 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The 20th Uzbek Communist Party Congress ended in Tashkent today. At an organization plenum which was held, Comrade Rashidov was elected first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

PRESS REPORTS BELORUSSIAN CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

Opening Day

LD041527 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 28 Jan 81 pp 1, 8

[BELTA report: "Congress Diary"]

[Excerpts] The 29th Belorussian CP Congress opened in Minsk 27 January. Its delegates who filled the hall of the district officers' house, include leading industrial and agricultural workers and innovators, personnel from party and soviet organs, enterprise, construction site, kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists, scientific and cultural figures in the republic, and Soviet Army servicemen.

The time was 1000 hours. On behalf of the Belorussian CP Central Committee Comrade T. Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, declared the 29th Belorussian CP Congress open. Prolonged applause rang out in the hall.

The delegates set about forming the congress leading organs--the presidium, the secretariat, and editorial and credentials commissions.

Comrade T. Ya. Kiselev reported that a conference of representatives of the oblast party organizations' delegations had been held in the day before. The conference submitted for the congress' consideration proposals regarding the membership of its leading organs.

The conference of delegation representatives recommended electing a 45-man congress presidium. The proposal was accepted. The congress presidium was elected unanimously.

The floor was given to Hero of Socialist Labor Ye. I. Klimchenko, toolmaker in the Minskiy Traktornyy Zavod imeni V.I. Lenina production association and member of the CPSU Central Committee. He proposed electing an honorary congress presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The proposal was accepted with great enthusiasm, to tumultuous, prolonged applause from the congress delegates and guests.

The congress delegates unanimously adopted the proposal by the conference of delegation representatives that a 21-man congress secretariat be elected.

The recommendation by the conference of delegation representatives that a 27-man congress editorial commission be elected was accepted, also unanimously.

The congress elected the 27-man credentials commission proposed by the conference of delegation representatives.

Chairman T. Ya. Kiselev reported that in the time since the 28th Belorussian CP Congress the republic party organization has lost a number of comrades on the Belorussian CP Central Committee. P.M. Masherov, who for many years worked as first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, F.A. Surganov, L.I. Beda, P.U. Brovka, A.A. Klimovskoy, M.S. Kononova, V.A. Korol, P.I. Popov, A.N. Sevchenko, G.F. Fomichev and V.F. Bulay have passed away.

The congress delegates honored their memory with a minute's silence.

The agenda, procedure and time-limit on the work of the 29th Belorussian CP Congress were approved.

Congress agenda:

1--The Belorussian CP Central Committee report, to be delivered by Comrade T. Ya. Kiselev, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

2--The Belorussian CP Auditing Commission report, to be delivered by Comrade D.V. Tyabut, chairman of the Belorussian CP Auditing Commission.

3--Regarding the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the period through 1990," the report is to be delivered by Comrade A.N. Aksenov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers.

4--Election of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

5--Election of the Belorussian CP Auditing Commission.

The congress began considering the first item on the agenda. The chairman, Comrade V.I. Brovikov, second secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, gave the floor to Comrade T. Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, for the Belorussian CP Central Committee report.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee report to the 29th congress, delivered by Comrade T. Ya. Kiselev, was listened to with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by applause.

The Belorussian CP Auditing Commission report was delivered by D.V. Tyabut, chairman of the Belorussian CP Auditing Commission.

Then the delegates began discussing the Belorussian CP Central Committee report and the Belorussian CP Auditing Commission report. Comrade V.A. Mikulich, first secretary of Minskiy Obkom, and L.G. Kletskov, first secretary of Grodnenskiy Obkom, spoke in the debate.

The messages of greetings and congratulations and labor reports sent to the congress from party, Soviet, trade union and economic organs, the collectives of industrial enterprises, construction projects, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, scientific institutions and educational establishments, creative and social organizations, communists, Komsomol members and young people, Soviet Army servicemen and the republic's working people were read out at the congress.

On that note the morning session ended.

The evening session was chaired by I.Ye. Polyakov, member of the Belorussian CP Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The discussion of the Belorussian CP Central Committee and Belorussian CP Auditing Commission reports continued.

The following comrades spoke in the debate: Yu. M. Khusainov, first secretary of Gomelskiy Obkom; G.Z. Lopanik, radio equipment assembly worker in Minsk's V.I. Lenin production association; Ye. Ye. Sokolov, first secretary of Brestskiy Obkom; and N.A. Borisevich, president of the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences.

The report of the congress credential commission, delivered by its chairman I.F. Yakushev, was heard.

The congress unanimously approved the credentials commission report.

After that the debate continued. The following comrades spoke: S.M. Shabashov, first secretary of Vitebskiy Obkom; F.P. Senko, Belorussian SSR Minister of Agriculture; and G.G. Vartoshevich, first secretary of Minskiy Gorkom.

The final session of the first day of the congress was chaired by Hero of Socialist Labor Ye. I. Klimchenko, toolmaker in the Minskiy Traktornyy Zavod imeni V.I. Lenina production association and member of the CPSU Central Committee.

The following comrades spoke in the discussion of the Belorussian CP Central Committee and Belorussian CP Auditing Commission reports: V.V. Prishchepchik, first secretary of Mogilevskiy Obkom; twice Hero of Socialist Labor V.A. Ralko, chairman of the Order of Lenin Osnezhitskiy Kolkhoz, Pinskiy Rayon; Ye. E. Ivanovskiy, commander of the Red Banner Belorussian Military District; S.A. Shkleynik, party committee secretary at Vitebsk's Order of Lenin hosiery and knitwear factory named for the communist youth international; and Hero of Socialist Labor A.P. Starovoytov, leader of a comprehensive team in Mogilev's No 12 construction trust, No 59 construction administration and honored construction worker of the Belorussian SSR.

The 29th Belorussian CP Congress will continue today, 28 January.

Second Day

LD041555 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 29 Jan 81 p 1

[BELTA "Congress Diary"]

[Text] The 29th Belorussian CP Congress continued its work in Minsk 28 January. The morning session was chaired by A.T. Kuzmin, secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

Taking part in the debates on the Belorussian CP Central Committee report and the Belorussian CP Auditing Commission report were: Comrades I.Ye. Polyakov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.M. Shkuta, milkmaid on the Oktyabr Kolkhoz in Grodnenskiy Rayon; N.N. Polozov, chairman of the Belorussian Republic Trade Unions Council; Ye. Ye. Savastenko, first secretary of Gomelskiy Gorkom; M.I. Lagir, chairman of the Belorussian People's Control Committee; Ye. I. Skurko (Maksim Tank), chairman of the board of the Belorussian Writers Union; I.M. Mozolyako, Belorussian minister of industrial construction; V.P. Sharlyko, first secretary of the Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee, and A.P. Martysyuk, first secretary of Slutskiy Gorkom.

A commission was elected to prepare the draft 29th Belorussian CP Congress resolution on the Belorussian CP Central Committee report.

The delegates sent greetings to the newly opened communist party congresses in the fraternal republics of Azerbaijan and Estonia.

After a recess the discussion of the Belorussian CP Central Committee and Belorussian CP Auditing Commission reports continued under the chairmanship of Yu. B. Kolokolov, secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee. Taking part in the debates were: Comrades V. P. Shapoval, excavator operator of the Gantsevichskoye land reclamation construction and installation administration; V. I. Lazareva, director of Gomel No 21 secondary school and honored teacher of the Belorussian SSR; I. G. Moshko, first secretary of Shchuchinskiy Raykom, and G. V. Gorbunov, general director of the Minsk production association for the production of automated lines.

The chairman reported that 34 people had registered to speak in the debates and 27 had spoken. Proposals to end the debate were made. The discussion of the Belorussian CP Central Committee report and the auditing commission report ended.

A final address on the first question on the agenda was delivered by Comrade T. Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

The congress unanimously approved the Belorussian CP Central Committee's practical activity in the period under review. The congress approved the Belorussian CP Auditing Commission's report.

The congress, the chairman reported, has received greetings telegrams and labor reports. In these messages working people's collectives and individual citizens wholeheartedly approve and support the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU, its Central Committee and the Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Breazhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. They thank the party and government for their tremendous day-to-day concern for Soviet people and express readiness to fulfill 11th 5-Year-Plan targets successfully and to a high standard.

The evening session was chaired by L.S. Firisanov, secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee. The congress moved on to the examination of the third item on the agenda.

Comrade A.N. Aksenov, chairman of the Belorussian Council of Ministers, took the floor for the report "On the CPSU Central Committee's Draft for the 26th CPSU Congress 'The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990.'"

Taking part in the discussion of the report were: Comrades G.S. Tarazevich, chairman of Minsk Gorispolkom; F.A. Tsekhanovich, second secretary of Gomelskiy Obkom; L.A. Smolyakova, press operator at the Minsk truck plant and secretary of a shop party organization; S. T Kabyak, chairman of Grodnenskiy Oblispolkom; I.I. Karpovich, team leader on the Sittse Sovkhoz in Dokshitskiy Rayon and secretary of a shop party organization; L.V. Rusakov, Belorussian minister of local industry; and K.V. Matyushevskiy, chairman of Brestskiy Oblispolkom.

The congress then elected a commission to prepare a draft resolution on the third item on the agenda. With this the evening session was declared closed.

In the evening a concert was given for congress participants in the Belorussian State Academic Bolshoy Theater of Opera and Ballet.

The congress will continue its work today, 29 January.

PRESS REPORTS KIRGIZ CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

LD291033 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 21 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report"]

[Text] The scheduled 17th Kirgiz CP Congress began work at 1000, 20 January 1981 in Frunze, in the auditorium of the Toktogul Satylganov Kirgiz State Philharmonia.

The congress was opened by Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee.

The congress working Presidium was unanimously elected.

At the suggestion of Comrade A.Ye. Roslova, congress delegate, team leader in the No 2 Construction and Installation Trust, No 2 Construction and Installation Administration and Hero of Socialist Labor, the congress delegates, giving a tumultous, sustained standing ovation, unanimously elected an honorary Presidium comprising the Politburo of the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee, headed by Comrade Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, loyal continuer of the cause of Lenin and Great October, outstanding figure in the Communist Party, the Soviet state and the international communist movement and ardent fighter for peace and social progress.

Then the congress unanimously elected a secretariat, an editorial commission and a credentials commission.

The following congress agenda was approved:

1. The Kirgiz CP Central Committee report, to be delivered by Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee.

2. The Kirgiz CP Auditing Commission report, to be delivered by Comrade T.M. Almayev, chairman of the Kirgiz CP Auditing Commission.

3. The CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990," the report to be delivered by Comrade A. Duysheyev, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers.

4. Election of the Kirgiz CP leading organs.

5. Election of delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress.

The congress moved on to considering the first item on the agenda.

The Kirgiz CP Central Committee report was delivered by Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by the congress delegates.

Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev's report was heard with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by warm applause.

The Kirgiz CP Auditing Commission report was delivered by Comrade T.M. Almayev, chairman of the auditing commission.

Then the congress moved on to discuss the Kirgiz CP Central Committee and Kirgiz CP Auditing Commission reports. The following comrades spoke in the debate: K.M. Moldobayev, first secretary of Frunzenskiy Gorkom; A.M. Masaliyev, first secretary of Issyk-Kulskiy Obkom; V.A. Makarenko, first secretary of Oshskiy Obkom; Hero of Socialist Labor T. Akmatov, senior shepherd on the kolkhoz named for the 22d party congress, Tonskiy Rayon; M. Sydykov, first secretary of Narynskiy Obkom; I.A. Medvedev, leader of a laceworkers' team in the "Tash-Kumyr" mine administration; K. Abdrayev, first secretary of Talasskiy Obkom; M. Imanaliyev, president of the Kirgiz SSR Academy of Sciences; A. Mamyrkaliyev, first secretary of Alamedinskiy Raykom; Hero of Socialist Labor Ch.T. Aytmatov, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Union of Cinema Workers, Kirgiz SSR people's writer and winner of the USSR's Lenin and State Prizes.

The 17th Kurgiz CP Congress was greeted by the young Pioneers.

The congress heard and approved the credentials commission's report, delivered by its chairman, Comrade V.K. Dolmatov.

Comrade M.V. Gramov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department and Comrade S.Z. Shpilevoy, executive of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus, are taking part in the congress.

The congress continues.

21 Jan Session

LD291035 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 22 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report": "The 17th Kirgiz CP Congress"]

[Text] The scheduled 17th Kirgiz CP Congress continued its work 21 January, in the auditorium of the Toktogul Satylganov Kirgiz State Philharmonia in Frunze. Speakers in the debates on the reports of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee and the Kirgiz CP Auditing Commission were comrades E.M. Nurkaliyeva, tractor operator on the Bolshevik Sovkhoz in Dzhumgalskiy Rayon; V.F. Arapov, chief of the Central Asian Military District Political Directorate; M.N. Nurgaziyev, first secretary of Frunzenskiy Raykom; K. Akmatkulova, team leader of a cotton-growing team on the Lenin-Dzhol Kolkhoz in Leninskiy Rayon; T.M. Nurmanbetova, spinner at the Kirgiz worsted cloth combine; M.I. Paryshkura, chief engineer at a Frunze plant; S. Abdrakhmanov, first secretary of Tyupskiy Raykom; A.N. Kuznetsov, Kirgiz SSR minister of construction; K.B. Khuriyev, chief of the Naryngidroenergostroy Construction Administration, and T. Askarov, first secretary of the Kirgiz SSR Writers Union Board.

The congress then unanimously elected a commission to draw up the congress' draft resolution on the report of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee. A ceremonial march rang out--a delegation of students at vocational and technical schools entered the auditorium. The delegates and guests greeted the workers' successors with tumultuous applause. The students delivered a report on their activities to the 17th Kirgiz CP Congress.

Further speakers in the debates on the reports of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee and the Kirgiz CP Auditing Commission were Comrades E. Sarbagishev, first secretary of Tokmak Gorkom; T.S. Aytbayev, first secretary of the Kirgiz Komsomol Central Committee; T. Sadykov, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Artists Union and holder of a Lenin Prize; G.I. Poluektova, first secretary of Sverdlovskiy Raykom; and M.L. Demichev, Kirgiz SSR prosecutor.

Servicemen of the Frunze Garrison marched into the auditorium under their combat banners, which are steeped in glory. The delegates and guests warmly greeted the defenders of the socialist fatherland. Comrade V.A. Potryaskov, a serviceman, took the floor. On behalf of the garrison's personnel he greeted the delegates and guests of the 17th Kirgiz CP Congress and assured them that the garrison's servicemen, true to Lenin's precepts, will continue to selflessly serve the great cause of communism and reliably protect our motherland's sacred borders.

The congress then continued the debates.

The speakers were Comrades J. Moydunov, corngrower team leader on the yassy Sovkhoz in Uzgenskiy Rayon; A.I. Vasilchenko, first secretary of Chuyskiy Raykom; K. Otorbayev, rector of the Kirgiz USSR 50th Anniversary State University; V.I. Lyubimova, milkmaid on the Kelechek Sovkhoz in Panfilovskiy Rayon; M. Bazarkulov, Kirgiz SSR minister of education; A. Nurzhanov, chairman of the Lenin Kolkhoz in Talasskiy Rayon; A. Akmatova, team leader of a cotton-growing team on the Frunze Kolkhoz in Bazar-Kurganskiy Rayon; Dzh.Dzh. Tursunov, editor of the newspaper SOVETTIK KIRGYZSTAN; E. Abakirov, chairman of the Kirgiz Trade Unions Council; and A.K. Nanayev, secretary of the party committee at the Kirgiz SSR 50th anniversary instrument-making plant in Frunze.

The congress adopted a decision on ending the debates on the reports of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee and the Kirgiz CP Auditing Commission. A concluding address was delivered by comrade T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee. The congress unanimously approved and acknowledged as satisfactory the activity of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee during the period under review. The report of the Kirgiz CP Auditing Commission was approved.

The delegates then proceeded to the discussion of the third item on the congress's agenda. A report "On the CPSU Central Committee's Draft for the 26th CPSU Congress 'The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990'" was delivered by Comrade A. Duysheyev, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers.

The congress delegates unanimously elected a commission to draft a resolution on the question "On the CPSU Central Committee's Draft for the 26th CPSU Congress 'The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990.'"

During the congress' work it is receiving numerous greetings messages, reports and letters from all over the republic, reporting on labor successes and expressing nationwide support and approval for the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and the work of the 17th Kirgiz CP Congress.

The 17th Kirgiz CP Congress is continuing.

Final Session

LD041603 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 23 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report"]

[Text] The 17th Kirgiz CP Congress continued its work 22 January 1981.

The following comrades participated in the discussion of the report by Comrade A. Duysheyev, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers, "On the CPSU Central Committee Draft for the 26th CPSU Congress 'Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990'": A. Tadzhibayev, chairman of the Oshskiy Oblispolkom; Ye.D. Kislenko, milkmaid at the Strelnikova state pedigree stock farm in Alamedinskiy Rayon; A. Savitakhunov, Kirgiz SSR minister of agriculture; A. Saparbayev, first secretary of the Naukatskiy Raykom; A. Mokenov, chairman of the Frunze Gorispolkom; K. Moldobasanov, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Composers Union; E. Aliyev, chairman of the Issyk-Kulskiy Oblispolkom; Yu. A. Izrael, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control; T.A. Orozaliyev, leader of the Komsomol-youth corn-growing team named for the Komsomol's 60th anniversary on the Pervomayskiy Sovkhoz in Batkenskiy Rayon; K. Satarov, Kirgiz SSR minister of light industry; T. Duyshenov, potato-growing link leader on the Chon-Kemin Sovkhoz in Keminskiy Rayon; M.O. Konurbayev, Kirgiz SSR minister of local industry; V.M. Zhuravlev, rector of the Frunze Polytechnical Institute; and Ya. Ya. Vakker, chairman of the Trud Kolkhoz in Kantskiy Rayon.

The congress adopted a decision ending the debate on the third question.

Resolutions were adopted unanimously on the Kirgiz CP Central Committee report and Comrade A. Duysheyev's report. The congress delegates wholly and fully approved the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress: "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

Then the congress proceeded to elect the leading organs of the Kirgiz CP and the delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress.

The congress elected the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, the Kirgiz CP Auditing Commission and the delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress.

Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the closing of the congress.

With great enthusiasm the congress delegates adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Toasts were proposed: "Long Live the CPSU! Hurrah!"; "Glory to the Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo Headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev! Glory! Glory! Glory!"; "Long Live the Unity of the Party and the People! Hurrah!"

Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev, the chairman, declared the 17th Kirgiz CP Congress closed.

The congress delegates and guests stood to sing the party hymn "The Internationale." The hall rang with "Long Live the CPSU--the Soviet People's Combat Vanguard!"; "Glory to the Leninist Party and its Central Committee!"; "Long Live the Unbreakable Friendship of the Fraternal Soviet Peoples"; "Under the CPSU's Leadership Forward to Communism's New Victories!"

Comrade M.V. Gramov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, and Comrade S.Z. Shpilevoy, executive of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus, participated in the work of the congress.

POSTCONGRESS KIRGIZ CP PLENUM ELECTS OFFICIALS

LD041335 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 23 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Kirgiz CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee elected by the 17th Kirgiz CP Congress was held 22 January 1981.

The plenum unanimously elected Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev first secretary and bureau member of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee.

Comrade K. Ye. Fomichenko was elected second secretary and bureau member of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee. Comrades K.N. Kulmatov, A.D. Dzhumagulov and P.I. Naumov were elected secretaries and bureau members of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee.

Comrades T. Kh. Koshoyev, A.D. Dyusheyev, P.M. Khodos, K.M. Moldobayev, N.G. Minich, A.M. Masaliyev, V.A. Makarenko and N.P. Lomov were elected bureau members of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee.

Comrades E.A. Abakirov, J.Ch. Tashibekova and V.K. Dolmativ were elected bureau candidate members of Kirgiz CP Central Committee.

The plenum confirmed the following as chiefs of Kirgiz CP Central Committee sections: V.K. Dolmatov of the organizational party work department; M.Sh. Shermkulov of the agitprop department; A.K. Karypkulov of the science and educational institutions department; U.Sh. Orozova of the culture department; B.V. Perfilyev of the industry section; A.K. Sultanov of the transport and communication section; A.A. Rysmendiyev of the light and food industry department; N.I. Isanov of the construction and municipal services department; I.S. Muratalin of the agriculture department; A.A. Baldin of the trade, planning and finance organs department; V.V. Rumyantsev of the administrative organs department; V.A. Ptitsyn of the general department; I.I. Korneyev as administrator of affairs, and E.A. Aralbayev as chairman of the party commission.

The plenum confirmed the following republican newspaper editors: Dzh.Dzh. Tursunov of SOVETTIK KIRGYZSTAN and V.G. Lukyashechenko of SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA.

Comrade M.V. Gramov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, and Comrade S.Z. Shpilevoy, executive of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus, participated in the work of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee plenums.

Session of Kirgiz CP Auditing Commission

On 22 January 1981 a session of the Kirgiz CP Auditing Commission elected by the 17th Kirgiz CP Congress was held. Comrade T.M. Almayev was elected chairman of the Kirgiz CP Auditing Commission.

PLENUM DISCUSSES 27TH ARMENIAN CP CONGRESS REPORT

LD041309 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 17 Jan 81 p 1

[ARMENPRESS "Information Report on Armenian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] An Armenian CP Central Committee Plenum was held 16 January 1981.

The plenum examined the report of the Armenian CP Central Committee to the 27th Armenian CP Congress. A report on this question was delivered at the plenum by Comrade K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee.

The plenum unanimously approved the Central Committee's report to the 27th Armenian CP Congress.

The plenum resolved to incorporate an additional question in the agenda for the 27th Armenian CP Congress, "On the CPSU Central Committee Draft for the 26th CPSU Congress 'The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990"--the keynote speaker will be F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers.

With this the Armenian CP Central Committee Plenum finished work.

UZBEK FRUIT, VEGETABLE FARMING MINISTER APPOINTED

LD041437 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] Tashkent, 22 Jan--The Uzvek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees that Comrade Arif Alimov be appointed Uzbek SSR minister of fruit and vegetable farming.

[Signed] I. Uzmankhodzhayev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G. Khaydarova, secretary of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

REDZHEPOVA ON WESTERN PROPAGANDA ON 'NATIONALISM'

LD041609 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 27 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences O. Redzhepova, senior scientific worker of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences Department of Philosophy and Law and member of the USSR Philosophical Society, under the rubric "Two Worlds--Two Ideologies": "Nationalism is an Instrument of Ideological Subversion"]

[Text] Nationalism has always been a well-tried instrument of imperialism in the struggle against the forces of peace and progress; and it could be no other way. The bourgeois class nature, as one of the contents of imperialist policy, is indissoulubly linked with nationalism. It is not by chance that any major conflict or worsening of the confrontation between the two systems is accompanied by an outburst of nationalism in one of its forms from the bourgeois side.

The choice of nationalism as the main instrument of imperialist reaction is stipulated by the fact that nationalist propaganda is directed toward national sentiments of a mass character. Their use in ideological subversion against the anti-imperialist forces is multipurpose in character. This, first, is the main means of dislocating the international communist and workers movement as well as the national liberation struggle of the peoples, and of alienating them from each other. Declaring our age to be one of nationalism, imperialism hastens to proclaim itself the supporter and defender of everything nationalist and proclaims socialism as its enemy.

Second, nationalism is used to undermine the socialist community's unity. Imperialist strategists have openly stated more than once that "nationalism is the explosive which threatens the communist bloc's unity." Appealing to the national sentiments of the socialist countries' peoples, bourgeois ideologists use in their subversive propaganda such concepts as national independence, national interests and national culture, interpreted in a nationalist spirit. With lightning speed they use any problems or difficulties which emerge between individual socialist countries or within any one of them. Thus the West's "psychological warfare" services reacted to the events in Poland with inviable efficiency. During 1 week of August 1980 they devoted over 20 commentaries a day to them in their Russian-language broadcasts alone.

Finally, nationalism's third purpose in the West's ideological subversion is to attempt to undermine the monolithic unity of the USSR's peoples from within. Dozens of radio stations broadcast about 200 hours a day between them in 23 languages spoken by the Soviet peoples. The bourgeois propagandists' task is to transform national characteristics into national barriers.

Washington's official instructions entitled "How To Make Up Propaganda Broadcasts" give an idea of the ways and methods used here. "Use the method of setting one people against another," they say, "or one group of the population against another, if this is possible--the majority against the minority. This is very important. Always find and support those whom you can best use to implement you aims. If there is no one for you to support, create someone yourself."

The foreign centers of lies and misinformation pay great attention to the USSR's Central Asian region. In the near future their subversive activity will undoubtedly be intensified. This prediction is supported both by an analysis of the work of Sovietologists who develop the stragegy and methods of ideological subversion for the propaganda services and by those very services' plans for the eighties based on the former's recommendations.

Page eight of a 1979 report by Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe says: "More attenton must be paid than in past years to preparing programs for the Soviet peoples of Central Asia," that is, the Central Asian peoples. Page 17 of the same report notes: "Resources have been allocated for the further enlistment as assistants of the most experienced consultants and researchers on Russian questions and questions of the Soviet Union's nationalities."

The misinformation distributed by the ideological saboteurs about Soviet Turkmenia distort our republic's real achievements in the socioeconomic, political and cultural spheres. The socialist transformations in the Turkmen people's life are evaluated from nationalist stances. Hostile propaganda's aim is to form in the republic an "internal oppostion of a national hue," an opposition which our opponents are trying to create in accordance with the above-mentioned instructions. With this aim they try, year in and year out, to suggest to the peoples of the Soviet Central Asian republics that they are allegedly without rights and are the objects of discrimination by the Russians' colonialist, chauvinist policy; that those peoples' national spiritual values are being destroyed. In the future they can apparently expect to be assimilated ethnically, culturally and linguistically by the Russians. Myths about "Soviet colonialism," "Russification" and "assimilation," manufactured by Western and Beijing propaganda, are designed to offend the national feelings of the Soviet Central Asian republics' peoples and to arouse their national egoism and engender national narrow-mindedness and reticence.

The desire to find nationalism and nationalist opposition in the USSR is so great that bourgeois ideologists often take what they want to be for what actually exists. In recent years the myth of the non-Russian peoples' "nationalism" has become basic in sovietologists' work. The word "nationalism" already figures in the very titles of books: E. Allworth's "The Central Asian Press and the Rise of Nationalism," H. Seton-Watson's "Nationalism and Communism," T. Rakowska-Harmstone's "Russia and Nationalism in Central Asia--the Example of Tadzhikistan," (L. Snayder)'s "New Nationalism" and H. Simon's "Nationalism and Nationalities Policy in the USSR Since Stalin."

An acquaintance with these works shows that, as a rule, everything of a national tint which attests the comprehensive flowering of our country's nations and nationalities is passed off as nationalism. The establishment of national cadres in republics, consideration for the monuments of antiquity and for the spiritual heritage, the development of national languages and literatures, the growth of populations and other phenomena are interpreted in a nationalist spirit. Critical materials in our press on individual manifestations of localistic tendencies, national narrow-mindedness and the struggle against nationalist remnants are used at best to confirm the myth of the non-Russian peoples' "nationalism." The role of these phenomena in Soviet society's life is so distorted that the most zealous sovietologists, like the West German author H. Simon, go so far as to make absurd statements that "in the Soviet Union today" there allegedly "exists a large-scale national movement of opposition."

It does not take much work to refute such fabrications. One can even refer to bourgeois scholars who, unlike H. Simon, have visited the country of the soviets and had an opportunity to ascertain with their own eyes the real state of affairs. Prof D. Montgomery, who did 6 months' training in Tashkent from the end of 1977, discovered absolutely no signs of tension or hostility in personal relations between representatives of different nationalities, not to mention the mythical "national movements." This is what he writes: "In dealings with Uzbeks and representatives of other Central Asian peoples in Tashkent I heard no expressions of hostility or of a negative attitude to Russians or other Soviet Europeans." He continues: "A high degree of harmony exists between ethnic groups in Uzbekistan." Finally, the professor writes: "In Tashkent I never once encountered what could be interpreted as an anti-Soviet attitude or dissatisfaction with the overall system of political and economic organization."

It should be noted that this scholar's statements were not dictated by any sympathy for socialism or the country of the soviets, in some cases he evaluates particular phenomena subjectively.

Another U.S. professor who also visited the USSR writes in his book "The USSR Today: Facts and Interpretations, published in 1978, that "dissidence in the USSR is interpreted on a broad scale in the Western press. Alas, the majority of what the mass media describe is not so much what exists as what they wish existed." The author further stresses that there are very few Soviet dissidents and that these individuals do not express the interests of broad circles of the population and do not represent an organized movement with common interests or aims.

The events in Iran and Afghanistan revitalized our opponents' hopes of galvanizing nationalist sentiments in the southern Soviet republics. However, an acquaintance with the life of these republics' peoples after the Iranian and Afghan revolutions disillusioned the bourgeois ideologists, who were forced to state that "there is no apparent anti-Russian nationalist movement in the main Muslim regions" (that is, in the Central Asian and Transcaucasian republics--O.R. note).

Nevertheless, it must be noted that the events in Iran and Afghanistan and the national liberation movement in other countries inspired bourgeois Sovietologists to revive the highly dangerous concept of so-called "Muslim national communism." The essence of this concert, based on the idea of combining Marxism, nationalism and Islam, amounts to emasculating the class content of Marxism as a single international theory and to boosting specific features to the detriment of the peoples' international interests.

The bankruptcy of the ideas of "national communism" is clearly demonstrated by present-day China, where the correct Marxist thesis on taking account of national characteristics when resolving international tasks was distorted ad absurdum, which led to a serious deformation of the socialist system's bases. Our ideological opponents also seem to be calculating on such an outcome.

Well-trained cadres of ideological saboteurs, armed with the latest equipment, have been hurled to the fronts of the propaganda cold war now launched by imperialism against the USSR. The United States alone spends $2.5 billion annually on financing the propaganda machine.

We certainly must not underestimate this reactionary force or its potential for influencing people's minds and hearts.

Particular responsibility for combating hostile ideology and propaganda lies with the intelligentsia. And not just because its direct duty to the people and the party is to expose the false, slanderous character of bourgeois propaganda but also because the intelligentsia itself is one of the main objects of imperialism's ideological conditioning. Under these conditions the intellectual's lofty ideological and moral stance, his communist world outlook and ability to determine correctly what corresponds to and what harms his people's national interests are particularly important.

Meanwhile, practice shows that even nowadays one encounters both an underestimate and an overestimate of the national aspect which is the basic cause of individual nationalist phenomena under conditions of socialism. This must be considered when planning work on the working peoples' patriotic and internationalist education.

The interdependence and unity of patriotic and internationalist education are shown both in respect for people's national dignity and national cultures and in irreconcilability to any manifestations of nationalism or chauvinism. Under conditions of exacerbating ideological struggle and when nationalism is turning into one of the imperialist special services' main gambles in their subversive activity against socialism, issues of patriotic and internationalist education are acquiring a special topicality.

The correct combination of the general and the particular, the international and the national and the national in social development, a skillful adjustment of national relations an a flexible approach to the constantly changing interrelations in the community of peoples are the guarantee of the successful struggle against individual manifestations of nationalism and its remnants under conditions of socialism.

In the Soviet Union a continuous progress of development of socialist nations is under way. Together with their constant rapproachement during the building of a communist society, the fraternal cooperation of all the peoples who have created the mighty Soviet economy--a united national economic complex--becomes stronger every day. New, vivid testmony of this is given by the supreme achievements of the Soviet people led by Lenin's party during the 10th 5-year plan years and the grandiose plans contained in the CPSU Central Committee's draft for the 26th party congress, the "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990." And no one will succeed in shaking or weakening the ties of great friendship among the Soviet Union's peoples.

AUCCTU'S BIRYUKOVA HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD041618 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Feb TASS--"A well-balanced system of conclusion of collective agreements between the management and the trade union committees has developed at Soviet enterprises. It enables each worker to personally participate in the management of production and of all affairs of the enterprise." Aleksandra Biryukova, secretary of the Central Council of the Trade Unions of the USSR (AUCCTU) said at a press converence in Moscow today. The first press-conference was devoted to the Soviet practice of concluding collective agreements.

The agreement which are annually concluded by the personnel of almost two hundred thousand Soviet enterprises and organizations cover practically all aspects of the life of the working collectives. The management and the trade unions assume mutual obligations which envisage the implementation of annual plans, the development of socialist emulation, the introduction of the achievements of sciences and technology to production, and improvement of the working and living conditions of the personnel.

Collective agreements, Biryukova said, are drafted in an atmosphere of wide publicity and their provisions are discussed in each team and each factory department. Last year, for example, during such campaign 2.4 million suggestions came in from the workers. An overwhelming majority of them (74 percent) were included in the agreements and the rest were promptly introduced to practice.

The trade unions resolutely exercise their right to monitor the implementation of the agreements, Biryukova said. Last year, for example, more than 10,000 directors of enterprises, factory departments and construction projects were relieved of their posts for failure to meet the pledges to the collectives of enterprises, for breach of the labour legislation, labour-protection norms and safety measures and for lack of attention to the workers' requirements.

The trade unions, the AUCCTU secretary Biryukova said in conclusion, consider it first-priority task to continue to perfect the system of conclusion of collective agreements. Thereby they promote the realisation of the CPSU's economic strategy the supreme goal of which is to steadily raise the material and cultural level of the people's life.

EXPANDED ROLE OF NUCLEAR POWER PROGRAM REVIEWED

LD050821 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 30 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by F. Ovchinnikov, USSR deputy minister of power and electrification: "At an Accelerated Pace"--capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee draft envisages further growth in the country's energy sector. Nuclear power workers have great tasks to resolve. The total capacity of nuclear power stations must increase by 24-25 million kw. In other words, within a short space of time the young sector will have to cover a greater distance than in its previous 25 years of existence. For the first time the nuclear power industry will overtake hydroelectric and thermal power generation in its rate of development.

There is a whole series of reasons for this--primarily the need to utilize traditional types of fuel, whose reserves are not limitless, rationally and economically.

Sometimes you hear people say that nuclear power stations, despite all their advantages, are allegedly not really so safe in terms of human health and environment. In actual fact AES's are a much "cleaner" source of energy even than stations which burn organic fuel. This is evidenced by the results of measurements and observations made by AES personnel and USSR Health Ministry organs over many years at and within a radius of several km of all our stations. Regular observations are made of radioactivity in the air, soil, vegetative and snow cover and water. They show that there are practically no changes in the state of radiation in and around AES's. This high standard of safety is ensured by correct planning decisions, the quality of the equipment and its assembly and the high degree of skill of the operating staff.

In the past years and in particular in the last 5-year period a broad springboard for a decisive advance of the peaceful atom has been prepared. The development of the power industry is entering a qualitatively new stage--the mass construction of nuclear power stations. The main avenues for the further development of the nuclear power industry have been sharply outlined. Primarily this involves increasing the unit capacity of nuclear power units and power stations. It will enable the proportionate expenditure of metal and construction materials to be reduced and nuclear fuel to be better utilized.

One-gigawatt power units with water-cooled reactors are already under construction at the Yuzhno-Ukrainskaya, Kalinin, Zaporozhye, Khmelnitskiy, Nalakovskaya, Krymskaya, Rostov and Rovno AES's, which will begin operation in the 11th 5-Year Plan. In the same 5-Year Plan the first nuclear power units with 1.5-gigawatt reactors will begin work at the Ignalinskaya AES. The Kostroma and Smolensk AES's will follow. The capacity of individual nuclear power stations will reach 6 gigawatts, closely approaching the capacity of the largest GES's.

The starting up of a 600-mw fast neutron reactor--the largest in the world--at Beloyarsk is to the great credit of scientists and planners. There are more powerful reactors of this type--up to 800 and 1,600 mw--in the pipeline. Now the nuclear installation, in generating electricity, regenerates the fuel--plutonium-239--and will enable all the uranium and thorium being mined to be utilized.

Another prospective avenue is the utilization of nuclear fuel to generate thermal energy. Plans are ready for the first nuclear thermal power station which will be constructed near Odessa. The construction is already under way of nuclear power stations for heat supply in Gorkiy and Voronezh.

Nuclear power stations as a whole in the final year of the 11th 5-Year Plan must generate 220-225 billion kwh of electricity--approximately as much as all the country's hydroelectric stations produce. In comparison with the current 5-year plan the rate of commissioning of nuclear capacities will more than double.

The main share of commissioned capacities in the 11th and 12th 5-Year Plans falls on AES's with VVER-1000 (water-cooled) reactors. A technical blueprint for a series earthquake-proof power unit of this type has been elaborated and approved. The new blueprint takes account of the experience of construction and commissioning of the fifth power bloc at the Novovoronezhskaya AES and envisages a single power unit configuration of basic equipment and technological systems. Every similar 1,000 mw single power unit will consist of a nuclear reactor and a turbine housed in different buildings. Several power units, for example four or six, will be able to be erected on the construction site by the continuous flow method.

The construction of series VVER-1000 power units has already begun. In the coming years they will number 30 or perhaps more, taking the development of the nuclear power industry in the CEMA countries into account. Here it is very important to draw up a good design and to utilize it for the whole series without change.

In this connection power construction workers are faced with a complex and honorable task: to introduce more broadly industrial methods for AES construction. The construction site must become an assembly area for highly finished structures from the plant. For this purpose modernization of old construction bases is now under way and new ones are being created, as are special nuclear power construction industry combines. It is precisely this continuous flow construction method based on standardized blueprints which is being worked out at present in the construction of the Zaporozhye AES, in order to extend it to other AES sites too.

One of the most important conditions for the successful construction of AES's is the creation of permanent, fully equipped construction and assembly collectives. But it is very difficult to secure cadres without the accelerated construction of housing, social welfare amenities and health care installations, and everything which is necessary to create a normal life for the people who erect and operate nuclear power stations. Consequently this is a primary task to be resolved.

At the same time it is necessary to eliminate the frequent stoppages in the supply of rolled metal, timber, cement and other materials without which construction work cannot proceed. Supplies for nuclear power stations are of key significance.

The most important thing is to ensure timely, high quality supply of equipment to the whole range of stations. Here the demand for their supply in complete sets as far as possible is perfectly necessary. At present there are hundreds of supplier enterprises under various ministries for AES's. Equipment reaches the station construction site separately as individual parts and packages and requires considerable finishing and matching up on the spot.

AT THE PRESENT STAGE OF NUCLEAR POWER CONSTRUCTION THE GENERAL SUPPLIERS OF BASIC AND AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT MUST BE CLEARLY DEFINED AND PRESCRIBED AND THE TECHNICAL CONDITIONS FOR SUPPLYING EQUIPMENT IN COMPLETE SETS MUST BE WORKED OUT.

Our AES's' long working experience and the high coefficients of design capacity utilization--between 72 and 80 percent--attest generally to the good quality of the assembled equipment and the high standard of operation of the AES's. However, as a whole the quality of supplies for them cannot be said to be completely satisfactory. As a rule, additional preassembly inspections of equipment have to be carried out in order to prevent defects. Thousands of man hours are wasted on this. This gives rise to yet another important task: heightening manufacturers' responsibility for the quality of equipment in order to exclude preassembly inspection from practice altogether.

What is necessary for this? It is necessary to elaborate and establish special measures ensuring high product quality and the monitoring of all technological stages of manufacture at all enterprises which produce nuclear equipment. It is necessary to adhere to these measures strictly, irrespective of whether basic or auxiliary equipment, spare parts or repair tools are involved.

Therefore I consider it necessary to add to the section of the draft Basic Guidelines entitled "In Power Industry Machine Building" the proposal: TO ORGANIZE SUPPLY OF EQUIPMENT IN COMPLETE SETS FOR NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS AND HEIGHTEN MANUFACTURERS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR ITS QUALITY."

Under the conditions of construction and commissioning of AES's on a mass scale their operation is becoming significantly more complex. The volume of repair, start up and tuning work is increasing. It is increasingly difficult to ensure the reliable operation of power stations. In order to ease the task, it has been resolved to create two structural subdivisions--Atomenergoremont and Atomenergonaladka within Soyuzatmonenergo, All-Union Production Association. Quite recently the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Operation of AES's was formed, with the task of elaborating and introducing measures to raise the standard of safety, reliability and economic viability of nuclear power stations.

With the growth in the number of AES's the task of training cadres is becoming more complex too. Leaving aside the fact that nuclear power specialists are trained by higher and secondary technical educational establishments and also by professional and technical schools, there is a need for additional training of cadres in special educational training centers at nuclear power stations. One such center is already in operation at the Novovoronezhskaya AES. During the 5-year plan centers will be created at other power stations too.

Power industry and power construction workers, in response to the party's and government's concern for an accelerated development of the electric power industry in our country, will exert every effort to fulfill with honor the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

STRENGTHS OF SOVIET, U.S. ECONOMIES COMPARED

LD282008 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jan, TASS--The USSR's national income late in the 1970s amounted to 313 per cent as compared to the level of 1960 while the growth in the United States was only 194 per cent. These figures are given today by the Soviet newspaper EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA (ECONOMIC GAZETTE) which refutes contentions by the American magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT that the Soviet economy is in a state of "stagnation". The weekly reminds that by volume of industrial output the USSR is second in the world, while in the output of iron, steel, oil, iron ore, cement and a number of other products the USSR is firmly in first place.

The weekly cites the following figures: In 1960 the Soviet Union produced 65 million tons of steel while the United States produced 92.1 million tons. In 1979 the Soviet Union produced about 150 million tons while the figure for the United States was 126 million tons. In 1960 the Soviet Union produced 147.9 million tons of oil and the United States--348 million tons. In 1979 the USSR produced 586 million tons of oil (including gas condensate) while the United States produced 450 million tons. "This does not mean, of course, that the Soviet Union does not have any difficulties", EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA writes. "One has to take into account that the sources of raw materials are becoming more distant and more and more money is needed for the development of new deposits. The unfavourable weather conditions of the past several years have caused a certain strain in agriculture and the processing industry. This making itself felt in the supply of the population with some items. Despite all this and owing to the tremendous assistance from the state Soviet agriculture achieved the biggest ever increment of grain production during the past five years. On the average more than 200 million tons were harvested annually".

RADIO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS FOR 2-4 FEBRUARY

LD040504 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 2-4 February. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

2 February

Tatarskaya ASSR plans to sell more than 1.5 million tons of grain to the state. (0500 GMT)

Altayskiy Kray plans to sell to the state at least 4 million tons of grain this year. The area sown to strong and hard wheat is being expanded and a fodder base will be developed. In Uzbekistan seedgrowers have started to prepare the most efficient sowing material, stripped cotton seeds [ogolennyye semena khlopchatnika]. The material significantly increases the germination capacity of plants, eliminates the labor-consuming task of thinning, and cuts the amount of seed material threefold. (1100 GMT)

3 February

Observer Aleksandr Ruvinskiy reports that everywhere spring fieldwork preparations are underway. Topdressing of winter crops is being carried out in the southern Ukraine, the North Caucasus and in the Transcaucasian republics. The moderate winter to date has meant that the winter crops are in good condition. Taking into account the acreage which is to be sown to grain crops in the spring, the new varieties which have been developed in recent years will occupy 45 million hectares. (0100 GMT)

In Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast seed preparation for spring sowing has been completed. Spring crops will occupy 1.7 million hectares; new, locally developed varieties, Omskaya-9 and Tselinnaya-21, will be sown. (1100 GMT)

In Tadzhikistan's drylands the first sowing aggregates have appeared. The early sowing of barley, oats and other fodder crops has begun. More than 150,000 hectares have been assigned to them this year. (1300 GMT)

4 February

In Stavropolskiy Kray the agricultural air force is helping to cultivate the more than 2 million hectares of wheatfields of spreading fertilizers. The kray intends to sell to the state this year 1.9 million tons of grain, including no less than 1.5 million tons of wheat. (0304 GMT)

PRAVDA EDITORIAL PREVIEWS SPRING SOWING TASKS

LD031137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Preparing for Sowing"]

[Text] The fields are covered in snow but rural workers are preoccupied with thoughts of spring. Each day brings the start of field operations closer. Sowing time is not far off in the country's southern zones. Sowing has already begun in Kashkadarinskaya and Surkhandarinskaya Oblasts. Sowing time is not far off in our other grain-growing areas either. It is the farmers' crucial duty to have everything ready to start and to successfully carry out the whole complex of agrotechnical measures.

In the process of discussing the draft "Basic Guidelines" kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers are uncovering new reserves for increasing crop yields.

And these reserves are considerable. Currently engaged in socialist competition in honor of the 26th party congress, farm collectives are pledging to increase production and procurements of crops and livestock products in the first year of the 5-year plan and to improve their quality. The RSFSR's grain growers have resolved to sell the state not less than 55 million tons of grain. Farmers in the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Belorussia and other republics have set themselves high targets. Uzbekistan's cottongrowers will deliver 5.9 million tons of raw cotton to procurement centers and the vegetable, fruit and grape harvests will be considerably increased.

The requisite conditions for achieving the targets outlined exist everywhere. Deliveries to rural areas of equipment and mineral fertilizer are being increased this year and the area of reclaimed land is being expanded. Grain growers have done much since the fall. Some 34 million hectares have been sown to winter crops and 110 million hectares have been plowed. Moisture retention operations have been carried out over a considerable area. Most kolkhozes and sovkhozes have adequate seed stocks. The thing now is to carry out the remaining agrotechnical measures promptly and to a high standard, ensure that equipment is in good repair and bring seed up to high sowing condition.

This year, as in previous years, farmers are receiving considerable assistance from the state. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers recently adopted a resolution "On Additional Measures To Prepare and Conduct Spring Fieldwork in 1981." This important document sets out measures for mobilizing material and human resources at sowing time and providing kolkhozes and sovkhozes with uninterrupted supplies of fuel, equipment and spare parts. Great importance is attached to the rational organization of labor and increased incentives for graingrowers.

The main condition of success is work with cadres. There are still places where there are insufficient machine operators. This is why those rayons which gave prior thought to increasing their ranks and consolidating rural areas' agronomic and engineering services were correct to do so. On kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Stavropolskiy Kray and Tselinogradskaya and Bryanskaya Oblasts thousands of tractor drivers, combine operators, truck drivers and mechanics have raised their qualifications. Training is still continuing on most farms. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders still have time to see to it that sowing units are manned by knowledgeable specialists. It is also imperative to decide precisely where this is necessary, and what help with cadres will be required at sowing time from industrial enterprises offering patronage assistance to give people a good reception and ensure that they have work to do.

It is of great importance that equipment is ready on time. All machinery and implements must be ready for operation not later than 2 weeks before sowing. Soil-cultivation and sowing units are now ready and waiting on a considerable proportion of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Moldavia and the Crimea and in Dnepropetrovskaya and other oblasts. But by no means is this the case everywhere. Repair work is in arrears in a number of rayons in Turkmenia and the Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR and in Kurganskaya Oblast. The volume of restoration work is large this year and it is important to fully exploit the capacities of repair facilities and enterprises under the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and to organize an efficient system of two-shift working. Tractors and other machinery must not be allowed to stand idle for want of spare parts, but alarm signals to this effect are nevertheless reaching PRAVDA. The Altayskiy engine plant, Omsk's Sibzavod, Michurinsk's Motordetal Association and a number of other enterprises are, for example, failing to meet their parts delivery schedules. Party committees must take steps to rectify the situation.

Farmers are especially concerned about seed. In some places the requisite assortment is not available and the seed has not been brought up to high sowing quality. Leaders of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and agricultural and procurement organs and specialists must see to it that more extensive use is made of existing highly productive zones and promising seed varities and hybrids. It is imperative to ensure that the whole area scheduled to be sown to pulse and fodder grain crops, fiber flax and potatoes is provided with sufficient sowing material. More attention must be paid to the use of mineral fertilizer and to ensure that it is carefully stored and that rational techniques for applying it to the soil are employed.

Leading farms' experience has proved convincingly the effectiveness of using progressive crop cultivation techniques. The introduction of industrial techniques when growing corn, for example, makes it possible to increase substantially its yield and reduce labor and capital costs. Soviet and economic organs and scientific research institutions, the resolution points out, must decide in which rayons to expand the area alloted to crop cultivation on the basis of industrial techniques and channel supplies of equipment, seed, chemicalization facilities and other material resources into kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Leaders and specialists on farms using progressive techniques must arrange for them to be studied and ensure that every machine operator has a thorough grasp of the new working conditions.

Rural communists face crucial tasks in the preparations for spring. They must concentrate their organizational and mass political work on achieving the targets outlined and increasing production of crops and livestock products. It is important to conduct socialist competition more vigorously, make better use of moral and material incentives and ensure that fuel, lubricants and other resources are used economically. Particular attention must be paid to those employed in the fields, far from their homes. Thought must be given to organizing public catering for them and looking after their medical needs.

Rural workers are preparing for the spring campaign of the first year of the 5-year plan. They are fully determined to successfully complete fieldwork, lay a reliable foundation for the harvest and provide the motherland with more crops and livestock products.